

1. (Continued on page 2, COL. 1)

Soviet Asks the U.S., at Talks, For Most-Favored Trade Status

The Associated Press
MOSCOW—The Soviet foreign trade minister, Nikolai S. Patolichev, said Monday at the first top-level trade meeting with the United States in seven years that the Soviet Union would like most-favored-nation status to help balance commerce between the two nations.

The meeting of the U.S.-U.S.S.R. Joint Commerce Commission was opened by Mr. Patolichev and Commerce Secretary Malcolm Baldrige, who later met for more than two hours in the Kremlin with the Soviet leader, Mikhail S. Gorbachev.

Mr. Baldrige's spokesman, B.J. Cooper, and the U.S. Embassy spokesman, Jaroslav Verner, said that no details of the talks between Mr. Gorbachev and Mr. Baldrige would be released, at least until Tuesday.

Asked about the focus of their talks, Mr. Verner said, "I cannot characterize them."

In an opening address to the commission, Mr. Patolichev complained that U.S.-Soviet trade heavily favors the United States and that denial of most-favored-nation status was a major factor in the imbalance. Such a status pro-

vides that a nation does not have a tariff disadvantage.

The Jackson-Vanik amendment to the U.S. Trade Reform Act of 1974 prohibits the Soviet Union from receiving the special designation. U.S. officials have said the amendment is unlikely to be rescinded until the Soviet Union liberalizes its policy on Jewish emigration.

"There is a sharp imbalance in bilateral trade as the Soviet Union has run up a large deficit," Mr. Patolichev was quoted by the official news agency Tass as telling the commission.

"It has been caused in large measure by the fact that the U.S.S.R. does not enjoy a most-favored-nation treatment in trade with the U.S.A. The agrarian and raw materials basis of trade does not accord to the potentialities of the two countries, either."

Trade volume between the United States and the Soviet Union in 1984 was about \$3.3 billion, with Soviet imports accounting for most of the total, according to U.S. and Soviet figures. Grain and other agricultural imports constituted most of the Soviet purchases.

Mr. Patolichev also alluded to U.S. embargoes imposed to protest the 1979 Soviet intervention in Afghanistan and Poland's crackdown on the Solidarity independent trade union.

"What we need is confidence that the signed contracts will be fulfilled in their entirety," he said. The Tass account did not give details of Mr. Baldrige's address to the commission.

The trade talks continue Tuesday and are expected to focus on opportunities for broader trade in manufactured items, including food-processing equipment, consumer goods, petrochemicals, pulp and paper and pollution-control equipment.

Europe Must Unify, End East-West Rift, Pope Says

United Press International
BRUSSELS—Pope John Paul II appealed Monday to Europeans to intensify their search for unity and to work toward the elimination of East-West divisions.

In two speeches Monday, the pontiff also demanded greater respect for human life, which he said ruled out experimentation on human embryos, and said terrorism "must absolutely be banned."

The pope also said that conflict loomed because of the "enormous discrepancy between rich and poor countries and the increasing investment in weapons of mass extermination."

Europeans cannot submit to the division of their continent, he told representatives of the European Community, including several foreign ministers. "The countries which for different reasons do not belong to your institutions should be included in the fundamental desire for unity."

In a speech earlier to King Baudouin of Belgium and 120 members

of the diplomatic corps, the pope ruled out interference with the human embryo.

"It must not be subjected to experiments as if it were an object," he said.

The pope told the EC representatives that "the ease with which science interferes with biological processes may lead to fatal aberrations."

Nearing the end of an 11-day tour of the Benelux nations, the pope called in his speech to the EC diplomats for "a great human plan" to combat injustice and in still respect for human dignity, which he said presupposes the elimination of torture and political imprisonment.

"Dignity is also the refusal of any compromise whatsoever with terrorism, which uses the lives and possessions of innocent men as means," he said.

"Terrorism, for whatever motives, must absolutely be banned by humanity, thanks to a true agreement between all nations," he said.

'Unplanned' Billions for Pentagon

(Continued from Page 1)
 and paying for fuel, Mr. Aspin said the total surplus might be \$50 billion.

The largely unnoticed inflation cushion probably will be an issue when the full House of Representatives debates its budget resolution. The House Budget Committee voted last week to hold the military budget for the fiscal year 1986 to the same level as this year, with no allowance for inflation.

Administration officials asserted this was irresponsible and damaging to national security. The Sen-

ate's budget resolution permits military spending to rise by the administration's estimate of inflation.

Mr. Taff's statement said, "We have already returned to the taxpayer billions of dollars we have not spent."

Mr. Weinberger used somewhat different phrasing in an appearance on a television interview program when asked about such surplus funds. "We give it back and ask that it be applied to next year," he said.

A staff member from the House Armed Services Committee, who spoke on the condition that he not be identified, said that, in fact, very little unspent money was returned to the Treasury. In some cases, he said, Congress is made aware of some of the inflation overestimates and then is able to reduce future military appropriations accordingly.

The staff member said that this amounted to "only a fraction" of the total money involved. He estimated that the total surplus from lower inflation reported to Congress annually varied from \$1 billion to \$2 billion, a figure much lower than those put forth by Mr. Aspin.

Several members of the Senate Armed Services Committee expressed anger last week when Mr. Weinberger, in an attempt to stave off reductions in or elimination of any major weapon-buying programs, reported that the Pentagon had found \$1.7 billion in inflation-caused surpluses in the current fiscal year and \$3.5 billion in unspent contingency funds and other categories.

The senators, including some conservative backers of high military spending, said that Mr. Weinberger had damaged his credibility, if only by the timing of his disclosure.

Mr. Aspin suggested that to make inflation predictions more accurate, each appropriation should be calculated on the inflation that occurred in the previous year.

In his speech, Mr. Aspin noted that the Pentagon used four different inflation estimates each budget year, including operations, fuel and pay.

For developing and buying weapons and equipment, the Reagan administration has applied a special inflation prediction which is 30 percent higher than the general prediction used for the rest of the government. This factor is meant to reflect historically high costs for weapons.

Using presidential budget statistics, Mr. Aspin said, "The administration has consistently overestimated inflation by a substantial amount, averaging about 1.7 percentage points a year."

EC Signing in Madrid, Lisbon
The Associated Press
BRUSSELS—The treaty admitting Spain and Portugal into the European Community will be signed at formal ceremonies June 12 in Madrid and Lisbon, an EC spokesman said Monday.

THE INTERNATIONAL MANAGER
 A WEEKLY GUIDE BY SHERRY BUCHANAN
 WEDNESDAY IN THE HIT



A Shiite Moslem militiaman firing Monday at Palestinian positions in the Chatila camp.

Moslem Forces Fight Palestinians Around 3 Refugee Camps in Beirut

The Associated Press
BEIRUT—Shiite Moslem militiamen and Palestinian guerrillas fought fierce street battles, often hand-to-hand, on Monday around the three refugee camps in the western sector of Beirut. Police said that at least 50 people had been killed and more than 250 had been wounded.

Hospitals issued urgent radio appeals for blood donations.

Scores of ambulances drove through shellfire in the Moslem sector of the Lebanese capital to move casualties from the battle zones. At least two hospitals were reported hit by shellfire.

Police described the fighting, which erupted on the first day of Islam's holy month of fasting, Ramadan, as the "heaviest armed collision" between Amal, Lebanon's dominant Shiite militia, and the Palestinians.

The violence was centered on Beirut's three Palestinian refugee camps, where rocket-propelled grenades and mortar rounds exploded.

During a lull in the fighting, scores of people fled the camps, which have an estimated population of 120,000.

"They don't have shelters," a Palestinian at Sabra camp said by telephone. "We're taking heavy shelling. Many people are dying in their homes."

"The fighting's very dirty inside the camps," he said. "It's very bad here."

The Palestinian said the fighting started at about 6:30 P.M. on Sunday when five Amal gunmen entered Sabra and arrested a Palestinian youth.

Some militiamen said the youth was taken from the camp and beaten. When he was taken back to the camp, they said, another Palestinian shot one of the Amal men. Then shooting reportedly broke out throughout the camp.

The drone of high-flying jets was repeatedly heard over Beirut as the battles raged. Radio stations said they were Israeli planes flying reconnaissance missions to film the clashes.

In Amman, Jordan, Yasser Arafat, the chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization, met with 13 Arab diplomats on Monday and urged their countries to help stop the fighting around the Palestinian camps in Beirut, a spokesman for Mr. Arafat said.

The fighting, with rocket-propelled grenades, recoilless rifles and heavy machine guns, closed the main highway to Beirut's international airport, forcing passengers to detour to the waterfront.

Officials of Middle East Airlines said the airport had not been hit in the fighting in the nearby camps, but some flights were canceled.

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WORLD BRIEFS

Europe Struggles to Revive Assembly

PARIS (Reuters)—Attempts to revive the long-dormant Western European Union after 30 years resume this week with the 89 members of the assembly of the seven-nation pact pressing governments to live up to their promises.

Sources at the opening Monday of a four-day assembly session said members were unhappy about the lack of progress in implementing a plan to reactivate the Western European Union as the European pillar of NATO.

The union, whose members are France, Britain, West Germany, Italy, Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg, was effectively dormant until October when foreign and defense ministers decided in Rome to give it a new lease of life. But since then information given to the assembly by the ministerial council has been "incomplete and inadequate," according to a draft recommendation to be debated this week.

A committee report asked whether the refusal to appoint a leading political figure to head the secretariat "is not in fact tantamount to renouncing the wish to make the WEU really active."

4 Police Officers Killed in Ulster Blast

BELFAST (AP)—Four police officers were killed Monday in an explosion when their bullet-proof patrol car ran over a land mine. The Irish Republican Army claimed responsibility for the explosion, outside the town of Newry on the Irish border.

The three policemen and one policeman were escorting a security truck bringing cash from Ireland, a police spokesman said. Their car was one of two that had been waiting at Killen customs post to take over the escort duty. The officers in the second car were not injured, police said.

Deputy to Soares Offers to Resign

LISBON (Reuters)—Rui Machete, Portugal's deputy prime minister and defense minister, offered his resignation Monday after being replaced as leader of the Social Democratic Party, officials said.

But Mario Soares, the Socialist prime minister, who heads the two-party coalition government, asked Mr. Machete, 44, to stay on until the new Social Democratic leadership made clear its intentions about the coalition.

A former finance minister, Anibal Cuvaco Silva, 45, was narrowly elected Sunday to head the Social Democrats. Mr. Machete did not seek re-election. He had headed the party for only three months.

India Passes Anti-Terrorism Law

NEW DELHI (AP)—Lawmakers overwhelmingly approved an anti-terrorism law Monday to combat Sikh separatist violence. The opposition charged that the measure could undermine Indian democracy.

After more than seven hours of debate, the lower house of Parliament approved the bill. It provides the death penalty for terrorists resulting in death or injury, and gives police power to arrest suspects, detain them without trial and hold closed trials.

The law was introduced following bombings by Sikh separatists that killed 85 people in New Delhi and three other states May 10 and 11.

Subway Strike in London Collapses

LONDON (UPI)—A strike on the London Underground, one of the world's busiest subway systems, collapsed Monday after most of 16,000 workers ignored their union's call to stop work.

"We've decided to take a step back," the union chief, Jimmy Knapp, said in announcing an end to the strike 12 hours after it began. London Regional Transport reported that most members of Mr. Knapp's National Union of Railwaymen turned up for work and that about 70 percent of subway service was provided Monday morning and 80 percent in the afternoon.

The union had called the work stoppage over management plans to extend a one-driver system that does away with the position of a second person—known in Britain as a guard—in trains. The union had pushed ahead with its strike plan despite a court ruling Friday that, under new legislation, it had to ballot its members on the work stoppage.

Yugoslav Gets Cannes Festival Award

CANNES (AP)—The 38th Cannes Film Festival presented Emir Kusturica, a Yugoslav director, with its highest honor Monday, the Golden Palm award, for his film "Papa Is on a Business Trip."

The award for best actress was shared by Norma Aleandro of Argentina for her role in Luis Puenzo's "La Historia Oficial" and the American actress Singer. Cher, for her part in Peter Bogdanovich's movie, "Mask."

The award for the best actor went to William Hurt, an American, for his role in "Kiss of the Spider Woman," directed by a Brazilian, Hector Babenco.

An American entry, Alan Parker's "Birdy," a story of friendship and broken dreams epitomized by a boy who tries to become a bird, won the festival's Special Grand Prix du Jury.

For the Record

Iran Air has resumed domestic and international flights after a two-month suspension in response to threats by Iraq, a statement by the company said. Iran Air, as well as foreign airlines, suspended flights in Iran on March 20 after Iraq, its adversary in the Gulf war, warned that it considered Iranian air space a war zone.

A Geneva banker, Robert Leclerc, was sentenced to five years in prison Monday following his conviction on multiple counts of embezzlement and forgery. His private bank, Leclerc & Co., was ordered closed by Swiss authorities in 1977 with a loss of more than 394 million Swiss francs (then worth about \$156 million).

Libyan Air Force planes have started an airlift of food and equipment for famine areas of southern Sudan, where the government says 80 people are starving to death each day.

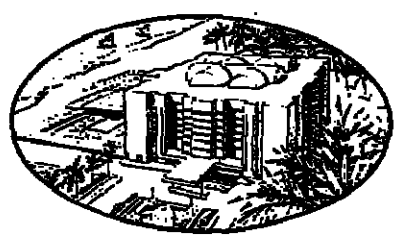
Clarification

A headline on a Page 1 news article from Washington on May 13 implied that there was direct Central Intelligence Agency involvement in a car bombing outside the residence of a militant Shiite leader in Beirut. Information in the article, attributed to unidentified but informed sources, made clear that the attack had been carried out without CIA authorization.

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U.S. Starts Broadcasts; Cuba Suspends 2 Accords

(Continued from Page 1)
 began returning to Cuba in February.

Radio Havana's announcement was made only hours after the first 11 Cuban political prisoners and their relatives arrived at Miami International Airport under the terms of the agreement.

The Cuban announcement was Radio Marti's lead news item as it went on the air at 5:30 A.M.

At the White House, Mr. Spokes said that the Cuban government was informed Sunday that Radio Marti would go on the air Monday.

"At that time," he said, "they informed us of their actions, which were obviously well prepared in advance."

"We're not exactly clear what they mean by 'suspension' of these agreements," Mr. Spokes added of the immigration and hijacking pacts. "If that is their reaction to the lawful presentation of accurate,

balanced and objective news reports, then that speaks volumes for the Cuban government."

Mr. Spokes said he was not aware of any Cuban jamming of U.S. broadcasts in retaliation.

Commercial broadcasters in the United States have long feared that once Radio Marti began beaming news, music, religion and sports to Cuba, Cuba would retaliate by interfering with their signals.

'Normal Lives' for Refugees
 Joseph B. Treaster of The New York Times reported earlier from Havana:

A number of Cuban refugees who have been returned to Cuba from the United States because of histories of criminal offenses or mental illness are "back at home and living completely normal lives," according to a senior Cuban official.

Others among about 200 refugees who began returning to Cuba in February still are in medical quarantine, the official, the deputy minister of foreign affairs, Ricardo Alarcon, said. Still others, who were accused of committing crimes in the United States, have been sent to prison, he said.

U.S. officials in Havana said that they had not been physically monitoring the return of the refugees.

However, they said that they had no reason to suspect that the refugees were being mistreated.

The refugees were among 125,000 Cubans who left Cuba for the United States from the port of Mariel in 1980. Some of the Cubans were identified by the U.S. authorities soon after they arrived in Florida as criminals or mental patients and were taken into custody. Others were charged with crimes in the United States.

As the refugees in the group of 2,746 have been returned, Cuban officials said, they have been quar-

antined for about 30 days at the Melena del Sur Hospital, 36 miles (58 kilometers) south of Havana. There, the officials said, they undergo thorough medical examinations to determine whether they have communicable diseases.

Mr. Alarcon said the cases of the Cubans charged with crimes in the United States were being reviewed with regard to Cuban law.

"According to the information I have gathered," Mr. Alarcon said, "these people are going back to their homes and our people are receiving them in a mature and normal way. It is going very, very well. We are helping them to find jobs."

South Africa Treason Trial Is Delayed

PIETERMARITZBURG, South Africa (Reuters)—The trial of 16 leading dissidents in South Africa was postponed by the Supreme Court on Monday until July 11. The 16 accused, all nonwhites, remain free on bail.

They are accused of backing a revolutionary alliance aimed at the violent overthrow of South Africa's white-minority government. The legislation also charges the 16 persons were acquitted in 1961 after a six-year trial.

Meanwhile, the government introduced a bill in Parliament under which whites, Indians and people of mixed race will no longer need permits to enter South Africa's black townships. The legislation also changes influx-control laws to make it easier for blacks to move from one township to another and to qualify for rights to live in areas of South Africa designated for white occupancy, instead of in tribal homelands.

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Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Oil Remains a Problem

Is the 12-year-old fuel crisis ending? Signals from the oil market are mixed. Optimists point to the remarkable fall in the oil price in five years, from \$40 a barrel to under \$26 today despite the Iran-Iraq war and intense cold early this year. The past decade's huge increase in the price of OPEC oil stimulated supplies from other sources: The North Sea now produces as much as Saudi Arabia. And as prices for gasoline and heating rose, consumers became thrifter.

The price mechanism works when governments allow it to. The non-Communist world used less energy in 1984 than when the second oil shock hit it in 1979 even though, in the meanwhile, activity in industrialized countries had grown by some 10 percent. Less of the world's energy consumption now depends on oil. OPEC's share of the market has meanwhile fallen substantially.

OPEC seeks to put a floor under its crude oil prices by restricting supply. The problem, as Al Capone said after Mussolini's march on Rome, is to keep the boys in line. Some OPEC suppliers exceed their agreed production quotas. And barring oil against industrial products breaches the price floor.

The Saudi oil minister, Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani, says the present price structure can be defended without a further lowering of output. The industrialized world's International Energy Agency thinks he may be right, at least in the very short term. The running down of stocks by importing countries, which has weakened their demand for OPEC oil recently, cannot continue for long. Still, the Oxford Energy Institute thinks oil prices will stay weak until the mid-1990s.

Up to a point, weaker prices benefit importers, just as the rise in the 1970s helped

push them into stagflation; lower oil prices momentarily lift economic constraints in many countries. But it is misleading to look at the near term. The Oxford experts do not find the prospects reassuring, and the IEA hammers home the point. Weak oil prices discourage development of alternative sources of energy, which are costly and will not be pursued unless the prospects of profit are adequate. And a low oil price reduces the incentive to use energy more efficiently.

The need to move forward in both directions in the next two decades—a short time in the energy calendar—is as urgent as ever, with non-OPEC oil output likely to peak and decline. One hopes that world recession will not keep demand for energy low.

Unless the price of oil can be kept relatively high, the oil-importing world risks finding itself back at square one, with rising demand and uncertain supply making it impossible to fuel all the people all the time without sudden and disastrous price shocks.

Few have gained from the gyrations of the oil price. Go-stop development is socially disturbing in OPEC countries and hurts economic and financial stability elsewhere. This could almost validate Marx's thesis about the internal contradictions of capitalism. Exceptionally, energy may be a field in which governments have to intervene to limit the fluctuations of prices. It might best be done through worldwide cooperation, including OPEC, but this is unlikely. Second best would be agreement among oil importers to keep the price high to consumers through variable taxes. This would be difficult and unpopular. But the alternative—a third oil crisis—could be a real disaster.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE.

Critical Times for Africa

Rains soaking southern and eastern Africa promise some relief from the worst drought in a century. But better weather will not help farmers who have consumed their seed and cattle, nor fertilize exhausted soil, nor atone for policies that foolishly drove farmers off the land. Perversely, better weather may yield just enough food to relax the world's concern.

Africa's most desperate time will occur when the authentic faces of starving children vanish from the evening television news. Moved by those images, Americans have opened their hearts and purses. More than \$1 billion has been donated this year to 40 African nations, a fourth of it to Ethiopia. Yet without a sustained commitment to development—and better political management—that relief may well be squandered.

The best news from sub-Saharan Africa is not the change in weather but the one in governmental attitudes. On becoming independent 20 years ago most of these nations tried to speed development by making the state the sole buyer of farm produce. And to help infant industries with cheaper imports they simultaneously overvalued their currencies. The result was a calamitous decline in food production—one-fifth over two decades, while the population nearly doubled.

Food prices were kept low to help the cities, which were overrun as farmers went broke. Overpriced exports suffered, while imported luxuries became an addiction. The more rest-

less the urban centers became, the greater was the governments' fear of reform.

These errors are now widely acknowledged. More than a dozen countries have begun to adjust exchange rates and some have raised farm income. After Somalia decontrolled farm prices, sorghum and banana production leaped 40 percent in 1984. The rains now falling in Zimbabwe promise a bumper crop, wisely encouraged by higher prices. Every such success stimulates emulation.

But wider progress also requires a more sustained commitment to long-term development. The richer nations should use bargain-priced food to stimulate reform and to help precarious regimes through difficult times. The private agencies that have been feeding the starving fear a loss of interest. They yearn for an imaginative shove from President Reagan, starting with a special representative for African development with the stature to coordinate the entire effort. An emissary of stature is especially needed in hard-hit Ethiopia, where food is now rotting on the docks.

Ethiopia's Marxist regime has played politics with relief, impeding foreigners' access to insurgent areas and brutally dispersing tens of thousands of hungry people from the relief centers. If Ethiopia is to participate in a sustained development effort, its government will have to show greater humanity and reach a more mature relationship with America.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Refiners Have It Wrong

The world is awash in crude oil, but the American Independent Refiners Association warns of a new era of foreign blackmail if its members are not protected against foreign competitors. The trade association, which represents only small refiners, is pressing Congress for an import quota to guarantee domestic refiners a market for a fixed percentage of their production capacity.

Smaller refiners are hurting. Reduced world demand has squeezed every penny of profit out of the refining business. But gasoline imports pose no threat to U.S. security. The proposed protection for domestic refiners would cost consumers billions and slow the much needed rationalization of the industry.

Refiners take a long time to plan and build. Refining capacity kept growing through the 1970s even as demand for their oil declined. A shakeout did not begin in earnest until a few years ago. Not surprisingly, the hardest-hit companies were those with smaller, less efficient facilities. Last year alone saw the closing of 28 of the 131 refineries owned by

companies processing fewer than 200,000 barrels a day. By the industry's reckoning, the worst is yet to come: Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and Libya will all be opening larger and more efficient facilities in the next few years.

Does this threaten America with dangerous dependence on the governments that imposed the 1974 oil embargo? Not a chance. America's functioning refineries are operating at only 75 percent of capacity; refineries in Europe are down to 70 percent. There is no risk that the developed world's refining capacity will contract below its consumption.

Congress could normally be expected to dismiss a call for protectionism that is so poorly justified. But the few dozen wealthy Americans who dominate independent refining have been unusually skillful at getting what they want. In the 1970s they persuaded Congress to guarantee them a supply of crude at \$3 a barrel less than the price paid by big, integrated oil companies. The sooner this lobby is sent packing, the safer the consumer will be.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

FROM OUR MAY 21 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1910: Bill Divides U.S. Physicians
WASHINGTON — The opposition to the Owen bill creating a Cabinet officer to be known as the Secretary of Health can be described as a popular uprising. The bill, now before the Senate Committee on Public Health, is the latest step in a movement which the American Medical Association has been pushing to obtain control of Government functions relating to the practice of medicine and to the care of public health for the school of allopathic physicians. The bill would establish a bureau of biology, which, opponents declare, will engage the Federal Government in the practice of vivisection. Members of the National League for Medical Freedom assert that the measure would in effect create a doctors' trust. Among its opponents are practitioners of the homeopathic and other schools.

1935: Marconi's 'Beam' Is Criticized
PARIS — Reginald Gouard, radio and television expert, was inclined to say "What if it" when told of Guglielmo Marconi's method of stopping automobiles by directional beams. "It very often happens," he said [on May 20], "that when research workers are working on a problem the popular imagination takes a fancy to an unimportant manifestation of that problem and never takes the trouble to get at the real thing. Marconi's beam can be explained this way: When a radio station sends out its programs conveyed on electrical waves these waves spread in a circle. But for every ten feet that the length of the beam is increased the energy at the transmitter must be trebled. For this reason I can't foresee any great future for the beam as a destructive force in time of war."

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When Allies Fall Out Over Technology Trade

By Richard Grant and David Hobbs

This is the first of two articles. The writers are members of the international staff of the North Atlantic Assembly, NATO's interparliamentary organization. The views expressed are their own.

BRUSSELS — Congress will soon rubber-stamp legislation that crucially affects America's relations with its NATO allies. This legislation, a new Export Administration Act, lays down the guidelines for exporting goods to the East bloc. Unfortunately, the new act is virtually identical to the legislation already in force and this will undoubtedly disappoint the allies.

Why are the allies concerned? The reasons are complex. The new act does not specifically involve restrictions on exports to them, but the U.S. administration does in enforcing the act. This is because the administration—particularly the Pentagon—believes that the allies tend to "leak" more than the United States.

The allies agree that sales of military technology to the East bloc should be prohibited, but they do not agree on what military technology actually is. The problem area is technology that has both civilian and military applications—the so-called "dual-use" technology such as powerful computers, microchips and telecommunications. Here the United States tends to be far more suspicious, and therefore restrictive, about exports.

The net effect of all this is that the United States places restrictions on technology exports to its allies. The forms of restriction vary. Some commodities simply cannot be purchased; others are difficult to obtain and are sold with strings attached. For instance, goods manufactured abroad but which contain one or more American components cannot be exported without an export license

from the U.S. Department of Commerce. This has also applied to goods manufactured using American technical data, or manufactured under license. In addition, scientific conferences are sometimes restricted to American citizens only.

Not surprisingly, the business and scientific communities in the United States and elsewhere have complained about these restrictions.

It is difficult, frustrating and time-consuming to buy and sell certain components and technologies. American companies have complained that orders are lost through denial of export licenses when similar items are available elsewhere, and European companies are unhappy about disclosing orders to the U.S. Department of Commerce. Accusations have been made suggesting that restrictions are imposed on European companies partners often meet informally to decide "what to do when the United States pulls out." And Europeans now do not put their latest technology into cooperative ventures, so that such projects "could only result in second-rate weapons."

Clearly, technology transfer problems are causing both economic and political problems.

The group, led by Senator Earl Hastings of Canada, has discovered a great deal that policy-makers would do well to consider. The international business community abounds with complaints about export regulations.

A Canadian subsidiary of a U.S. firm called U.S. export control "a disaster." Obtaining licenses and technical data is becoming harder, and controls are believed to be imposed to further industrial protectionism rather than security, since Canada is not judged any "leakier" than the United States.

A European computer manufacturer is experiencing increasing problems buying U.S. components as orders are delayed longer and denied more frequently. Yet this is not seen as a major setback, since alternative supplies are readily obtained from Japan or elsewhere. In some cases the company is simply building components itself.

A military aerospace company is being denied access to technology even on cooperative projects, so that almost invariably a U.S. company can produce a superior product. The situation is so bad, according to this company, that in new cooperative ventures or design studies the European partners often meet informally to decide "what to do when the United States pulls out." And Europeans now do not put their latest technology into cooperative ventures, so that such projects "could only result in second-rate weapons."

Clearly, technology transfer problems are causing both economic and political problems.

International Herald Tribune.

How Do You Fight Terror Without Risk of Accident?

By Charles Krauthammer

WASHINGTON — Congress seems very shock-prone these days. Only a few weeks ago House Democrats were shocked to find Nicaragua's President Ortega in Moscow. Why is it that Democrats cannot figure out where a Marxist-Leninist—which Mr. Ortega has declared himself to be—is headed, until presented with his travel schedule?

Last week, more unorthodox conduct and another round of indignation. It seems that not only America's enemies disappoint it. Some of its associates around the world are bad actors, too. One group, trained in Beirut by the CIA as a counterterrorism force, hired its own free-lance terrorist, who tried to kill yet another terrorist with a car bomb that killed 80 bystanders instead.

Terror is terror, and the bombing was both a crime and a tragedy. Yet when the event happened months ago, before it acquired a third-hand connection with the United States, it was accorded a few 30-second bites on the evening news and then dismissed as more of the Lebanese same.

The fuss now is not about the act but about the American connection. What exactly is the charge? Reports indicate that the CIA neither authorized nor knew about the bombing, and that when it found out it canceled the whole Beirut operation.

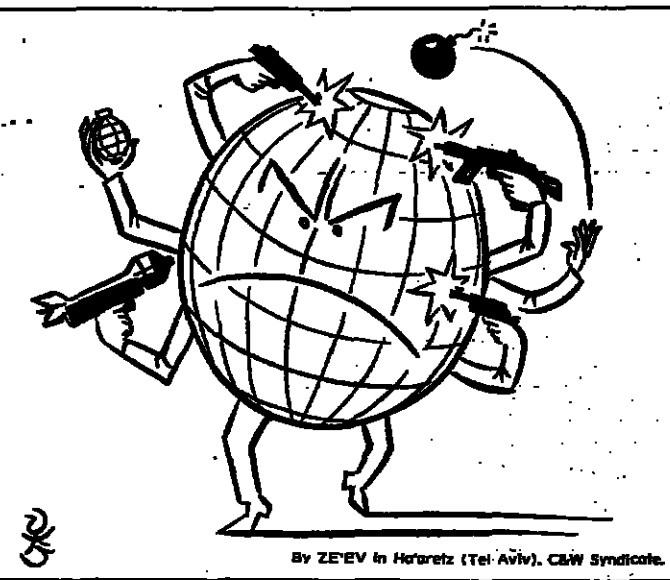
The CIA can be criticized for the way it carried out this mission, and for its lousy choice of participants—although the underworld of Beirut terror is hardly a recruiter's dream. But, beyond general indignation, what exactly is it that so upsets critics about the original counterterrorist idea? Everyone is against terrorism. Everyone wants to do something about it. Everyone, even the biggest dove, is in favor of gathering intelligence. What to do with that intelligence?

If you find out that certain groups are trying to kill Americans—and in Beirut they most certainly are—you can use the intelligence to prevent attack-and-run. This response is as futile as it is dangerous. Lebanon's terrorists are people of proven seriousness. They will try again soon.

If the United States does not want to let itself be driven from the Middle East—if it wants to maintain embassies, not marines—and if it wants to protect American nationals and diplomats, it must be prepared to act on information, not just gather it.

What kind of action? Overt action is of proven uselessness. Battleships and bombers either kill Lebanese indiscriminately or risk producing American prisoners. That leaves covert action, not a terribly popular item these days on Capitol Hill.

Covert action to overthrow governments is one thing, but the purpose of this operation was quite different. It



By ZEEV in Harare (Tel Aviv), CNA Syndicate.

was meant to defend American lives against terrorists. Of all the rationales for the use of force abroad, that narrow purpose is perhaps the most widely accepted. Many who opposed the Grenada invasion said they would have supported it had they thought it was really meant to rescue American medical students.

Who is to carry out such covert action? Much of the indignation on Capitol Hill has been directed at the use of proxies. The problem with using foreigners is that they are harder to control than Americans.

But using Americans is highly dangerous. It is not easy to keep a group of American commandos hanging casually around Beirut or to ferry them inconspicuously from the Sixth Fleet.

Besides, how do you penetrate the world of Lebanese terror without foreign proxies? I, too, would be happier if America could infiltrate the Shiite Party of God with a Yale Ph.D. in international law. But no matter how well cut his kaffiyeh, I doubt he would make it past the front door.

The remaining alternative to doing nothing is to risk working with foreigners whose aims coincide with America's. That they may turn out not to be paragons of virtue should hardly surprise us. And yet we are shocked every time friend or foe fails to measure up. I am not arguing against keeping standards high, only against the ridiculous fits of outrage when it is discovered, inevitably, that not everyone lives up to them.

It is 40 years since America became the pre-eminent power in the world and, as a consequence, was charged with dealing with foreigners even to the murkiest corners of the Earth. One might have thought that 40 years of Old World work would make a dent in New World naivety.

Washington Post Writers Group.

Don't Expect a Ministate to Cry Uncle

By Gilbert Cranberg

DES MOINES, Iowa — If Nicaragua is "an unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security and foreign policy of the United States," what is Iowa?

Although Iowa is a ministate, with about the same area and population as Nicaragua, beware, it is a dagger pointed at America's midsection. Iowa is within commuting distance of the Strategic Air Command's headquarters near Omaha and it controls vital Mississippi and Missouri shipping passages and interstate highway lanes. The national security of the United States depends on air, sea and truck power, and Iowa is positioned to cut off, at the knees, one or more legs of this strategic triad.

Washington's meddling in Iowa has put the two at loggerheads. Relations are at a low point. The grim farm economy, blamed on Washington, is turning even merchants and bankers against the Reagan administration. The toll includes widespread farm liquidations and seven banks shut since Jan. 1. Iowa ranks No. 1 in bank closings. A poll found two-thirds of Iowa's farmers angry at President Reagan. His knee-slapper "Keep the grain, export the farmers" fueled outrage. As the rift widens, Iowa is turning increasingly to the Kremlin. John Chrysler, a prominent banker, farmer, will visit Moscow in June to hand Mikhail Gorbachev (they have met before) an invitation. The Voice of Iowa — The Des Moines Register — urges Mr. Gorbachev to visit and offers to "share farm tech-

nology" to strengthen Soviet agriculture. Iowa depends on the Soviet Union as a corn customer. It wants increased Soviet economic aid.

Iowa can be a destabilizing force. It fights with its neighbors over boundaries and water flow. Its refugees strain the economies of other

states. Its legalized gambling will weaken those economies.

Iowa's seal, dominated by a soldier clutching a rifle, speaks a thousand threatening words. The state's military might exceeds its defense needs. More than 10,000 National Guardsmen and military reservists are supported by tens of thousands of irregulars with rifles and handguns. The National Guard's 42 A-7 attack planes put at risk missiles and military bases throughout the continent. Iowa possesses a nuclear reactor, atomic laboratories and nuclear know-how.

Iowa does not hesitate to fight White House military strategy. The House delegation in 1984 unanimously supported a freeze on the testing, production and deployment of nuclear weapons—a move

that the administration considers Soviet-orchestrated.

All but one of Iowa's congressmen voted this year against the MX missile. And the senior senator, Charles Grassley, a Republican, is a leading critic of the Pentagon.

Mr. Grassley ridicules the defense industry as "a new generation of welfare queens," and recently convinced the Senate to adopt his plan to cut \$17.7 billion from President Reagan's proposed increase in military spending. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger called the cut "a prescription for weakening the United States." The president called it "irresponsible."

All this adds up to "an unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security and foreign policy of the United States." The administration fears Iowa. How else can you explain its assaults on Iowa — budget director David Stockman's comments about getting rid of farmers, the president's gibes, his veto of emergency credit for farmers, his plan to cut farm supports?

In reprisal the administration seeks to bring Iowa to its knees. Washington's success in devastating Iowa's economy unquestionably encouraged it to invoke economic sanctions against Nicaragua. Will Iowa cry uncle? Will Nicaragua? Don't bet on it.

The writer, a former editorial page editor of The Des Moines Register, is professor of journalism at the University of Iowa. He contributed this column to The New York Times.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Harvard and Reagan

In response to "At Harvard, Division on a Reagan Honor" (May 9):

With respect to the appropriateness of Harvard University awarding President Reagan an honorary degree, I submit that the president is more than eligible under Harvard's own standards. "Enter to grow in wisdom. Depart to improve better thy country and thy kind." Intellectual achievement is but one of the values held high by the Harvard community. Service to mankind is another. Ronald Reagan is second only to Franklin D. Roosevelt as the outstanding president of the past 50 years.

D. MARSHALL BILLIKOFF, Santiago.

Policy for South Africa

In reading the report in your issue of May 17 under the headline "Next Battleground in the Congress: White House Policy on Apartheid," I was struck by the reproach made by Senator Paul Sarbanes to the U.S. assistant secretary of state for Africa, Chester Crocker, for exhibiting "almost an ivory tower mentality" — in other words, for not being attuned to U.S. domestic political currents.

But it is not precisely the function of Assistant Secretary Crocker, through his firsthand contacts with the situation and his frequent visits to

Thinking 'Small and Medium'

By Flora Lewis

LAKE BALATON, Hungary — The anniversary of victory in Europe has come and gone and there is still a certain tension in the East. Veteran East European diplomats, gathered here for a private meeting, say that the Russians are getting ready for serious negotiations with the United States. Moscow always tightens up, they say, when it is preparing for difficult talks.

For nearly a year now the V-E Day celebrations were the big coming event in the East bloc. It was not just a matter of commemoration. The point was fully current and political: to make clear that 40 years after the war Soviet dominion in Eastern Europe remains firmly in place and must be acknowledged by all as a fact of the modern world.

There have been many changes in that time. Eastern Europe is by no means the monolith that Stalin tried to impose. Each country is different in its own traditional and historical way. But Moscow sets the limits.

That is why there is particular irritation in the Kremlin when President Reagan speaks of refusing to accept Yalta. The Russians know that the West is not going to do anything about the East-West division of Europe, but they are determined to show people on both sides of the line that they are in charge here.

Sir Frank Roberts, a British diplomat who worked closely with Winston Churchill in the war and early postwar period, recently recalled being told in Moscow when the Iron Curtain changed shape. "We will try to make trouble on your side, and you will try to make trouble on ours, but you will have a much harder time."

In any case, when the Russians approach what they consider a really important bargain, allies are expected to stiffen up and stay out of the way so as not to complicate matters.

The search for a new Soviet-American agreement is most welcome to East Europeans. They were the prime beneficiaries of détente, which opened opportunities to them for trade, development and contacts that cannot be had any other way. But there may be a difficult period now for a new leader in the Kremlin, and new uncertainties. A phrase has come into wide diplomatic usage in these parts that represents current hopes: "small and medium countries."

That sounds anodyne, but it is a code with intense if ambiguous undertones. It means the recognition of certain superpower absolutes in world affairs, but an effort to carve out elbow room within that frame for the lesser but no less vital national interests of other states. It is primarily an appeal to Western Europe, but also to the United States, to provide flexibility for engagements that do not necessarily involve the Russians but will not provoke them either.

This is likely to be the theme of developments in Europe for the rest of the century, despite recurrent strains and upheavals. It is the continuity underlying rapid changes that are coming through technology, in military systems and in civilian life.

The fear of being left behind technologically, of lagging in the new industrial age the way some countries floundered in the 19th century while others raced ahead, has spread across the whole of Europe. There is no way for "small and medium countries" to cope with the change alone, so it is becoming the new driving force for political connections that transcend ideology and custom.

The centerpiece of Soviet-U.S. relations now is the Geneva arms talks. But while they are limited to very specific issues — intercontinental nuclear weapons, medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe and weapons in space — the talks focus the whole range of questions that determine the international political climate.

Almost by happenstance, President Reagan's Strategic Defense Initiative has become the critical point. It should not seem as important to either side at this early stage of research as it is being made to seem. But it is turning into the ghost that haunts the technological future.

The concerns of "small and medium countries" everywhere in Europe should not be drowned out by the specter's shrieks. These are people who are obliged to stay earthy and are trying as best they can to keep the everyday world on a steady course.

The New York Times.

southern Africa — where he can witness the somnolence of his administration's approach — to make a relevant and decisive contribution to the policy debate that others, who are only concerned about their domestic political standing, are unable to make?

R.A. DU PLOOY, Ambassador of South Africa, Paris.

Many Gentle Citizens

Denis Healey says that Margaret Thatcher's "imperiousness . . . is allied to a temperament which in many ways is very masculine" (People, May 14). As a masculinist, I beg to point out that the remark is unfair to my sex. Rude emperors have been few, gentle citizens many.

VINAYAK SAWANT, Paris.

Schaften, Continued

A Paris reader, Marilyn Tomlin, has written to you (Letters, Jan. 30) about the derivation of the word "schaffen." From the Dutch *schaffen*, meaning "to take a noon meal," she may be interested to know that the word is still used by working people in Dutch-speaking Belgium Flanders, where I come from, as meaning "to stop work for lunch."

J.R. PAULWELS, Brantford, Ontario.

UPK 60150

Philadelphia Prays for Itself

Worshippers, Homeless Meet After Police Siege

By Robert Hanley
New York Times Service

PHILADELPHIA — Just before 11 A.M., a single bell began tolling in the tower of St. Carthage Roman Catholic Church, which has been sheltering refugees from the devastation of Osage Avenue and Pine Street, three blocks away.

Every 10 seconds it rang softly, a hushed, almost humble bell summoning the neighborhood to what the pastor, the Reverend Charles H. Diamond, called a "Mass of hope and support."

As Father Diamond and two other priests celebrating the Mass approached the altar, the bell stopped and the organ and choir began a rousing rendition of "Amazing Grace." The 200 or so people in the congregation joined in, and music filled the 75-year-old church to almost deafening levels.

Thus was St. Carthage transformed Sunday from a haven for the anguished and bewildered homeless of Osage and Pine into a place of robust worship.

In churches across Philadelphia, from the modest to the mighty, there were prayers of brotherhood, remembrance, meditation and reconciliation on a day the mayor, W. Wilson Goode, had asked the city to pray for itself.

Twenty blocks from St. Carthage, Mr. Goode took the pulpit at his own church, the First Baptist Church of Paschal, at a service celebrating its 50th anniversary. He has been a member for 35 years.

Mr. Goode asked the 200 congregants to pray for the 11 persons killed and the 270 left homeless by the police siege and bombing last Monday at the fortified house of the radical group MOVE on Osage Avenue.

Mr. Goode wants the 53 homes that were destroyed and the eight damaged in the assault to be rebuilt by Christmas. He put the cost of construction and furnishing at \$8 million. The U.S. government has pledged \$1 million, with the city, state and private business apparently to meet the balance. Their shares have not been determined.

Cardinal John Krol, head of the Archdiocese of Philadelphia, asked the 300 Roman Catholic churches in his jurisdiction to offer "special remembrance" at all Masses Sunday for the "serious tragedy." There are about 1.3 million Catholics in the archdiocese.

At St. Carthage, Father Diamond mentioned a newspaper headline about the devastation that said, "A neighborhood has vanished."

Father Diamond paused and then said firmly, "This neighborhood has not vanished. This neighborhood is not houses. It is us. We are together."

After Mass, Mattie Coles, whose home of 30 years at 6231 Osage was destroyed, said: "If it weren't for St. Carthage, I'd be nowhere. It's been my home all week."

Betty Mapp, who lost her home at No. 6241, was grateful for the shelter provided at the church. "We wouldn't have made it without it."

At Holy Trinity, an Episcopal church on Rittenhouse Square in central Philadelphia, the assistant rector, the Reverend Carl E. Metzger,



Black ministers in Philadelphia hold a prayer vigil in front of burned-out homes.

said, "How could a movement started only 10 years ago as nonviolent become so violent? Where does one draw the line between the rights of an individual and the rights of a community?"

Threat by Group Is Alleged

Lindsay Gerson of The New York Times reported: Mayor Goode said Sunday that the radical group MOVE had threatened to destroy its neighborhood with "gas, fire and bullets" if the police attacked the group's barricaded house.

Mr. Goode said he had allowed the police to take action to evict the group from its headquarters "as a last resort."

The action, he said Sunday on a CBS television news program, was the only way to end nearly four years of "psychological warfare" by MOVE members, whom he called "urban guerrillas," against their neighborhood.

Representative John Conyers, a Michigan Democrat, who also appeared on "Face the Nation," said his House subcommittee on criminal justice would investigate the tactics used by the Philadelphia police in the siege.

"This is the most violent eviction notice that's ever been given in history," he said. He added that the black community was "totally outraged."

But another guest on the program, Darryl Gates, chief of the Los Angeles Police Department, defended Mr. Goode and the Philadelphia Police Department's tactics.

"That man is an inspiration to the nation," Mr. Gates said. "I hope he runs for national office."

Asked if there had been "serious errors of judgment" in deciding to bomb the house, Mr. Goode said, "I think that those of us that have

hindsight can say if in fact we had to proceed the same way again we would not do that."

Mr. Goode said the threats from MOVE were contained in a letter that the police received two days before they attacked the MOVE headquarters. The letter was signed by Ramona Africa, the only adult resident of the house to survive the assault.

Mr. Goode apparently made the rambling letter public to support the city's argument that MOVE may have started the devastating fire. He said the city had received at least two other similar letters.

The letter warned that MOVE had fortified its headquarters and stockpiled weapons. The group was prepared for police use of chemical weapons and explosives, according to the letter.

"The raid will not be swift and it will not be clean," Ramona Africa said in the letter. "It's gone to be a mess. If MOVE go down, not only will everybody in this block go down, the knee joints of America will break and the body of America will soon fall."

"We going to burn them with smoke, gas, fire and bullets," the letter said. "We will burn this house down and burn you up with us."

In an interview that CBS said was taped Saturday, but broadcast during the news program Sunday, a MOVE spokesman, Jerry Africa, warned that the group expected more violence.

"We are going to put more heat on the city," he said. "If it comes down to a situation where people have to put their lives on the line, MOVE people are committed to do that."

The group is demanding the release of nine members convicted of murder for their role in a 1978 shootout in which a Philadelphia police officer was killed.

More U.S. Blacks Are Moving to Suburbs

They Seek Homes in Safe Communities and Better Schools for Their Children

By Lena Williams
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — In significant and increasing numbers, U.S. blacks have been moving from older central cities to the suburban areas.

Their motivations, they say, have been the same ones that prompted whites to move out decades before: the desire to own a home, to obtain a better education for their children and to raise a family in a safer setting.

Across the country, the black population of the suburbs more than doubled between 1960 and 1980, going to nearly 6.2 million from 2.8 million, according to U.S. census figures. In 1980, there were 26.5 million blacks nationwide, according to the census.

During the last five years of the 1970s, the average yearly net migration of blacks from cities to suburbs nationwide was 88,000, according to census figures. So far in the 1980s, census officials said, blacks have been moving to the suburbs at an even faster rate. In 1982, for example, the figure was 220,000.

For the most part, black families in New York, New Jersey and Connecticut said in a series of interviews, they have found the way of life they were seeking. But they also talked of a life that is sometimes lonely and troubled.

Many said they had uneasy relationships with their white neighbors, causing strains that can sometimes lead to conflict. And they said they were concerned about the impact on their children of growing up in predominantly white neighborhoods.

Nearly all said they had tried to keep ties to the city, either through work, family, friends or favorite hangouts in the old neighborhood. When they moved out of a central city, most selected a suburban area within an hour's drive of that city, whether it was in the suburbs around New York City and New Jersey, or in the Hartford area or outside New Haven in Connecticut.

When they socialize in the suburbs, they said, it is almost always with other blacks, a finding similar to one reported recently in a New York Times-WCBS-TV poll of residents of New York City. More than half the blacks and whites polled said they had not spent a social evening with anyone of the other race in the past few months.

Some said they were worried about changes that had occurred in their new neighborhood as blacks moved in and whites moved to the new suburban areas that were farther away. In some neighborhoods,

particularly in the communities closest to the central city, blacks said, services and the quality of life have started to decline.

Despite the problems, the blacks who have moved to the suburbs said they believed they had done the right thing for themselves and their families.

"New York suburbs can provide the best of both worlds," said Angela Shaw DeCock, a Brooklyn native who now lives in Roslyn, on Long Island, with her husband and two young children. "They can be cosmopolitan and ethnically and politically diverse, while still providing that serene, rustic, safe environment that's so important to families like mine."

The migration, which began slowly in the 1950s, gained momentum in the 1960s and 1970s and shows signs of even greater acceleration in the first few years of the 1980s.

A similar migration has been going on in many cities across the country, but the movement has been particularly striking in the suburbs around New York City.

In the suburbs around New York City, the average yearly net migration of blacks has gone to 285,000 in 1980 from 77,000 in 1960.

In Westchester County, where the white population declined—to 739,831 from 802,722—between 1970 and 1980, the black population rose to 104,815 from 85,041.

Sociologists and urban affairs specialists said the figures repre-

sented another chapter in the history of U.S. blacks who, faced with racial barriers, have remained one step behind whites in their migrations and pursuit of opportunity.

Typically, the blacks who have moved to the suburbs are the sons and daughters of civil servants and laborers who worked hard to provide a better life for their children. Now, the children are trying to assure an even better future for their offspring.

Thomas and Marie Rouses and Richard and Gene Odums have become best friends since moving from Hartford to Bloomfield, Conn., an integrated middle-class suburb northwest of that city.

They said the reason they became friends was simple: When you are one of a handful of blacks in the neighborhood, you tend to seek each other out. The Rouses and the Odums said they had several white friends in Bloomfield, but when it came to socializing, they usually did so with each other.

Although a number of black families have moved to predominantly white areas, the majority have chosen racially mixed suburban communities near central cities.

"There is a caution on the part of many middle-class blacks not to move too far out and only to move to areas that will accommodate some racial difference," said Clement A. Price, a professor of history at Rutgers University in New Jersey. Seven years ago he bought a

house in East Orange, New Jersey, an integrated, economically mixed city northwest of Newark.

He said many of his friends had moved to other towns that were less integrated and were happy, but that they still attended church in their old neighborhood or went to clubs in New York City.

For many blacks, integration came easily. The hostility that greeted blacks who moved into predominantly white suburbs in the late 1950s and early 1960s has eased, some said, because the majority of blacks who moved to the suburbs during the 1970s were middle class and were no longer viewed by whites as a threat to property values.

Nonetheless, some blacks spoke of a more subtle form of racial tension.

It can come in the way blacks feel they are being watched when shopping in certain stores, or in being questioned by the police while jogging or walking through certain neighborhoods.

For some, tension is created by the insensitivity of some of their white neighbors. Mrs. Shaw DeCock, a lawyer, said she had encountered such insensitivity in Roslyn, a predominantly white upper-middle-class community.

"People will come to my house and say, 'could you get the lady of the house?'" she said. "I went to my son's nursery school one day, and one of the kids in his class asked if I were his housekeeper."

Florida Fighting 40 Fires but Rain Prevents Spread

United Press International

PALM COAST, Florida — Forty major wildfires burned out of control Monday in two dozen Florida counties, but officials said widespread rainfall helped prevent the spread of the forest fires, the worst in the state's history.

"These are all leftovers from what we had last Friday," said Paul Willis, a Forestry Division spokesman. "They are still out of control, but they're not spreading."

He said the 40 fires consumed 144,000 acres (58,277 hectares) of brush and timber since Friday and that 109 fires burned an estimated 170,000 acres since Thursday, destroying 200 homes and damaging 400.

Two firefighters have been killed and seven firefighters and rangers have been injured since the fires erupted Thursday. They turned into a major problem after.



Marie Bowman looking over the remains of her home in Palm Coast, Florida, after it was destroyed by a fire.

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Sri Lanka Asks Israel, Pakistan and China for Aid in Fighting Rebels

By Barbara Crossette

New York Times Service

COLOMBO, Sri Lanka — The Sri Lankan government, faced with increasingly violent, mobile and well-armed guerrilla groups, is turning to Israel, China and Pakistan for new weapons, supplies and expertise to meet the threat, officials here said.

Six fast naval patrol boats have been ordered from Israel, they said. One of the boats is reportedly already in service in the waters separating Sri Lanka from southeastern India, where ethnic Tamil separatists are thought to be taking refuge. Two more boats have been bought second-hand from Singapore, according to the officials.

They also said small arms were being bought from Pakistan and China. Sri Lanka is planning to buy more helicopters, possibly from Europe, for surveillance and for the more rapid deployment of troops.

Speaking Saturday at the dedication of a new police station, and in the wake of last Tuesday's terrorist attack in Anuradhapura, President Junius R. Jayawardene said, without giving details, that the government had decided "in the last few months" to step up arms purchases and the training of anti-terrorist units.

A decision last year by Mr. Jayawardene's government to call in Israeli counterinsurgency and intelligence experts brought sharp criticism from some Moslems in Sri Lanka, where they form about 7.6 percent of the population, and from Islamic countries with embassies in Colombo. There was an explosion in a hotel where Israelis were staying.

The president held out against the criticism, saying he would take help from any quarter to restore peace in the country. He said Britain and the United States had turned down his earlier requests for help.

The president also wants to create a more disciplined anti-guerrilla force — a theme he still refers to

in speeches — since atrocities committed by troops in the largely ethnic Sinhalese armed forces have, the government has acknowledged, been gaining supporters for the separatists among Tamils.

When Israel began to help the government here, that country was allowed to establish an interests section in Colombo. The Israeli mission still operates under the auspices of the U.S. Embassy, although the Israeli's offices are in a separate building.

Government officials and diplomats in Sri Lanka said the Israeli experts have gone, and have been replaced by a private British security company under contract to Sri Lanka for anti-terrorism training.

Officials have not said how much the new weapons cost or where the money came from. But publicly, officials at the regional and national level have been warning people in speeches that some badly needed development projects may have to be shelved if the government is to stop the guerrilla forces from gaining an unbeatable military advantage.

Local authorities were stunned by the quality and number of weapons carried by the terrorists who raided the town of Anuradhapura. Military officials said that boats used by the rebels were faster than anything the Sri Lanka Navy had until it ordered the Israeli patrol craft.

The ethnic Tamil separatists, officials asserted, were able to buy the arms with money from relatively affluent Tamils living in the West.

In addition, militant separatists operating in Sri Lanka have been accumulating gold through robberies of banks and pawnshop operations.

Finally, ethnic Tamil separatists have been charged with narcotics dealing. A group of 23 separatists were arrested recently in Italy on drug trafficking charges and were deported to Sri Lanka, where they are in custody.



President José Napoleón Duarte of El Salvador gestured to the graduating class at the University of Notre Dame, in South Bend, Indiana. Mr. Duarte, who addressed the class, was accompanied by the Reverend Theodore M. Hesburgh, president of the university.

Israeli Cabinet Announces Steps Aimed at Stemming Economic Slide

By Edward Walsh

Washington Post Service

JERUSALEM — The Israeli cabinet, after meeting for 12 hours, has announced a series of steps in response to evidence that the country's economy is continuing to deteriorate.

The measures included a proposed increase from 15 percent to 17 percent in the value-added tax that is imposed on most goods and services beginning June 1, and a doubling of the tax on Israelis who travel abroad from \$150 to \$300.

However, despite the renewed concern over Israel's economic position, none of the steps announced Sunday night involved a fundamental change in the economy or drastic austerity measures.

The most far-reaching of the actions, proposed legislation to make the Bank of Israel, the country's central bank, independent of the

government, will require parliamentary approval and would not take full effect for three years.

If passed by the Knesset, or parliament, the legislation will gradually reduce and eventually eliminate the government's power to order the Bank of Israel to print enough money to cover the annual government budget deficit.

The Reagan administration has been demanding adoption of such legislation as part of an economic revitalization program under which the United States is to provide Israel with an additional \$1.5 billion in emergency aid over the next two years.

This would be in addition to more than \$6 billion in regular U.S. economic and military assistance that Israel is due to receive during the same period.

The long cabinet meeting, which indicated the depth of disagreement within the government over

economic policy, resulted from concern over the signs of resurgent inflation and other indications that earlier measures have not stemmed the economic slide.

After the cabinet meeting, Finance Minister Yitzhak Modai conceded that "there isn't much additional revenue" for the government in the new economic steps.

He acknowledged that for the last two months the government had been "printing money way beyond the volumes we had planned," indicating that earlier attempts to curb government spending and public consumption had been ineffective.

The government's budget deficit and the steady decline in Israel's foreign currency reserves were among the signs that alarmed officials. But the key factor in bringing about the lengthy cabinet meeting was the announcement Wednesday that the consumer price index rose by 19.4 percent in April, an inflation rate close to the record levels reached in Israel last year.

Mr. Modai said he did not expect an immediate impact on inflation from the measures adopted Sunday.

Several of the new measures were temporary. The doubling of the travel tax, which is designed to stem the drain on foreign currency reserves by Israelis who travel abroad, will be effective only until Sept. 15, the end of the peak travel season.

The cabinet also announced a limit on new government contracts and a freeze on public wages, but only until the end of August.

Honduras Puts Controls On Nicaraguan Rebels

In Cracking Down, Tegucigalpa Cites Cross-Border Raids by Sandinist Army

By Edward Cody

Washington Post Service

TEGUCIGALPA, Honduras — Upset by a series of border attacks by the Nicaraguan Army, the Honduran Army has imposed tough new controls on anti-Sandinist guerrillas operating from bases along the increasingly tense frontier with Nicaragua.

The Honduran moves, carried out over the last two weeks, include army occupation of the headquarters camp at Las Vegas in El Paraiso province, about four miles (roughly 6.5 kilometers) north of the border, diplomatic sources said.

A spokesman for the U.S.-backed rebel organization, the Nicaraguan Democratic Force, declined to comment on how the Honduran Army actions would affect the guerrillas' four-year struggle to overthrow the Sandinist government in Managua.

Diplomatic observers here noted, however, that logistics help from the Honduran Army and use of the border bases for rest and resupply have been vital to the rebel force since the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency expanded it into an irregular army of more than 12,000 men in 1982 and 1983.

The Honduran Army acted, the government said, after Nicaragua's regular army shelled and rocketed areas near several rebel installations this month and, on one occasion, sent a small unit across the border in pursuit of rebel forces.

Shelling and rocketing of rebel camps in Honduras has occurred sporadically before. But the recent attacks were described in Tegucigalpa as larger and more intense.

Nicaragua has denied sending any units across the border.

Humberto Ortega Saavedra, the Nicaraguan defense minister, renewed on Saturday his country's call for talks with Honduran officials to relieve tensions.

Mr. Ortega also insisted that his troops would continue to fire into Honduran territory as long as Nicaraguan rebels were permitted to operate from there.

Some Hondurans have said privately that the border situation has received more publicity than usual because of President Roberto Susso Cordova's visit to Washington, scheduled to begin Monday.

Emphasizing the risks incurred by Honduras in what essentially remains a U.S. effort will give the president and the armed forces commander, General Walter Lopez, increased leverage in conversations with Reagan administration officials and congressmen, these Hondurans said.

Honduras has asked for a major increase in U.S. economic and military aid as well as a security treaty guaranteeing U.S. support in the event of hostilities with Nicaragua.

Some Honduran Army officers have expressed concern in recent months that their support for the insurgents has increased the likelihood of such hostilities.

The new controls did not appear to mark an end to Honduran cooperation with the rebels. Rather, they seemed aimed at reducing the cost and dangers along the border, and demonstrating the army's ability to control and protect the frontier areas's coffee plantations and farm hamlets.

Frank Arana, a rebel spokesman, said that insurgent forces had about 80 clashes with Sandinist troops in the first half of May, up sharply from the relative low number earlier this year.

The Nicaraguan government said last week that Sandinist forces in the same period recorded about 60 clashes in what it described as a broad offensive to push the insurgents back into Honduras and prevent them from penetrating deeply into Nicaragua as they had last year.

Up to 4,000 guerrillas have been driven back across the border in recent weeks, it said.

Duarte at Notre Dame U.

President José Napoleón Duarte of El Salvador invoked the memory of George Gipp, the University of Notre Dame football legend, and promised the university's 1985 graduates that he would "score a victory for peace" in his country, United Press International reported from South Bend, Indiana.

Mr. Duarte is a 1948 engineering graduate of the university and played football in his first year.

He said in a commencement address Sunday that his Notre Dame education and long association with the Reverend Theodore M. Hesburgh, the university president, had turned him from a civil engineer into "an engineer to serve humanity."

"I will return to my home stadium, El Salvador, where I will have to imitate George Gipp and score a victory for peace," he told more than 2,000 graduates.

Gipp was the dying Notre Dame football fullback who asked his coach, Knute Rockne, to have the team "win one for the Gipper." In the film "Knute Rockne — All American," Gipp was portrayed by Ronald Reagan, who as president delivered the 1981 Notre Dame commencement address.

Paraguay Leader Assailed on Mengele

Reuters

ASUNCION, Paraguay — Beate Klarsfeld, a Nazi hunter, has accused President Alfredo Stroessner of Paraguay of sheltering Dr. Josef Mengele, the war criminal, and has pledged to organize opposition to General Stroessner's planned trip to West Germany.

Mrs. Klarsfeld, who arrived here

Friday from her Paris base to follow up on a visit last November, said Saturday that she would try to obtain statements from opposition groups condemning General Stroessner's official visit to Bonn on July 2 and 3.

Dr. Mengele is wanted by the United States, West Germany and Israel for atrocities committed as a physician at the Auschwitz concentration camp in Poland during World War II.

Mrs. Klarsfeld said that Dr.

Mengele, whose Paraguayan citizenship was revoked in 1979, could not have found the high-level protection he needed in any other country and must still be in Paraguay despite repeated official denials.

She said, referring to General Stroessner, "We would like to prove that he lies, that he knows full well where Mengele is." Mrs. Klarsfeld added, "It's up to the government to prove that he is not here."



Beate Klarsfeld

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Hopes of 'Land People' End in Thai Camps

For Vietnamese and Cambodians Alike, Refugee Sites Are Becoming Home

By William Branigin

Washington Post Service

EVACUATION SITE 2, Thailand—Six months ago Danh Man, 42, left Vietnam on a hazardous journey across Cambodia with his wife and 13-year-old daughter. In addition to the risks, the trip cost him about \$333, a small fortune in Vietnam.

For Mr. Man, an interpreter for the U.S. Army Special Forces during the Vietnam War, the cost and the risks were worth his hope of reaching the Thai border and entering the refugee pipeline for resettlement in the United States.

Today that hope looks forlorn. Like about 3,500 other Vietnamese "land people" here who have fled their country overland across Cambodia, Mr. Man is in limbo.

In a move to deter further arrivals, the Thai government has declared them ineligible for resettlement, and there is nowhere else to go.

Just across the border, in western Cambodia, are occupation troops of the Hanoi government, and here the refugees are jammed among potentially hostile Cambodians forced to flee their homes by the Vietnamese troops.

"The future looks quite grim for them," said a Western relief official.

It hardly looks brighter for about 225,000 Cambodian refugees who also are in a kind of limbo. Forced to flee a Vietnamese dry-season offensive against their border settlements, they are assembled in a dozen supposedly temporary "evacuation sites" on the Thai side of the 450-mile (725-kilometer) Thai-Cambodian border.

[United Press International reported Sunday from Bangkok that the United States would stop interviewing Cambodian refugees for resettlement next month, a move that will virtually halt the resettlement of Cambodians in the United States.]

The Thai evacuation sites appear



At Evacuation Site 8 in eastern Thailand, about 36,000 Khmer Rouge followers are building durable structures.

Cambodian refugees are fixing their bamboo and thatched homes and trying to improve drainage and sanitation facilities with the help of UN and other relief agencies.

About 30 miles south of Aranyaprathet, about 36,000 followers of the Communist Khmer Rouge are building more durable structures at a camp called Evacuation Site 8, about a mile from the Khao Ta Ngok mountains that mark the border opposite their former stronghold of the Phnom Malai region.

For the most part, the Khmer Rouge population remains encamped under makeshift shelters of blue plastic sheeting supplied by the United Nations; they provide poor protection from the monsoon rains that are starting to drench the area.

According to Western relief officials, Khmer Rouge leaders have

been reluctant to give their site an air of permanence and are clearly unhappy to be on Thai soil.

However, some of their followers apparently do not share their feeling. Relief officials report that a loosening of Khmer Rouge control over the population since the move to Thai territory in February has led to signs of more relaxed social conditions, including an upsurge of wedding ceremonies and more openness toward foreigners.

While the refugees at Site 8 may yet move to another location on higher ground, most of the Cambodian refugee population is expected to remain in the present site until the end of the year.

At Site 2, officials of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front, the main non-Communist Cambodian resistance group, have already set up crude hospitals.

Minister Tells U.S. to Halt Meddling in Philippines

Manila

MANILA—A senior Philippine official said Monday that the United States should stop meddling in Manila's internal affairs. Leonardo B. Perez, the political affairs minister, referred specifically to a U.S. Senate resolution last week linking military and economic aid to domestic reforms.

There is widespread belief that the government is also upset by apparent Washington pressure on President Ferdinand E. Marcos to call an election before his term expires in 1987.

William J. Casey, director of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, was reported to have told Mr. Marcos during a visit two weeks ago that the White House wanted to see a presidential election before 1987.

[Mr. Marcos later denied the report, published in Newsweek magazine, that Mr. Casey had suggested earlier elections. The Associated Press reported from Manila.]

Mr. Perez said the Philippines could conduct its affairs and enact laws "without the intervention of any foreign official or government."

"This is simple and pure interference or meddling in our domestic affairs by foreign government officials," he said. Mr. Perez is a close confidant and advisor to Mr. Marcos.

The nonbinding Senate resolution called for signs of progress in several domestic issues, including assurances of free and fair elections, release of political prisoners and prosecution of those accused in the murder of Benigno S. Aquino Jr., a leading opposition figure.

Meanwhile, a witness emerged

from a year in hiding and told a court that Mr. Aquino killed at Manila airport in August 1983, was still on an aircraft stairway when she heard gunfire.

Olivia Reyes, 21, said she did not see the actual shooting and was talking to a security guard when she heard the shot. But she said she saw two uniformed soldiers holding Mr. Aquino on the aircraft steps.

Her testimony conflicted with the military version that the former senator was killed on the airport tarmac.

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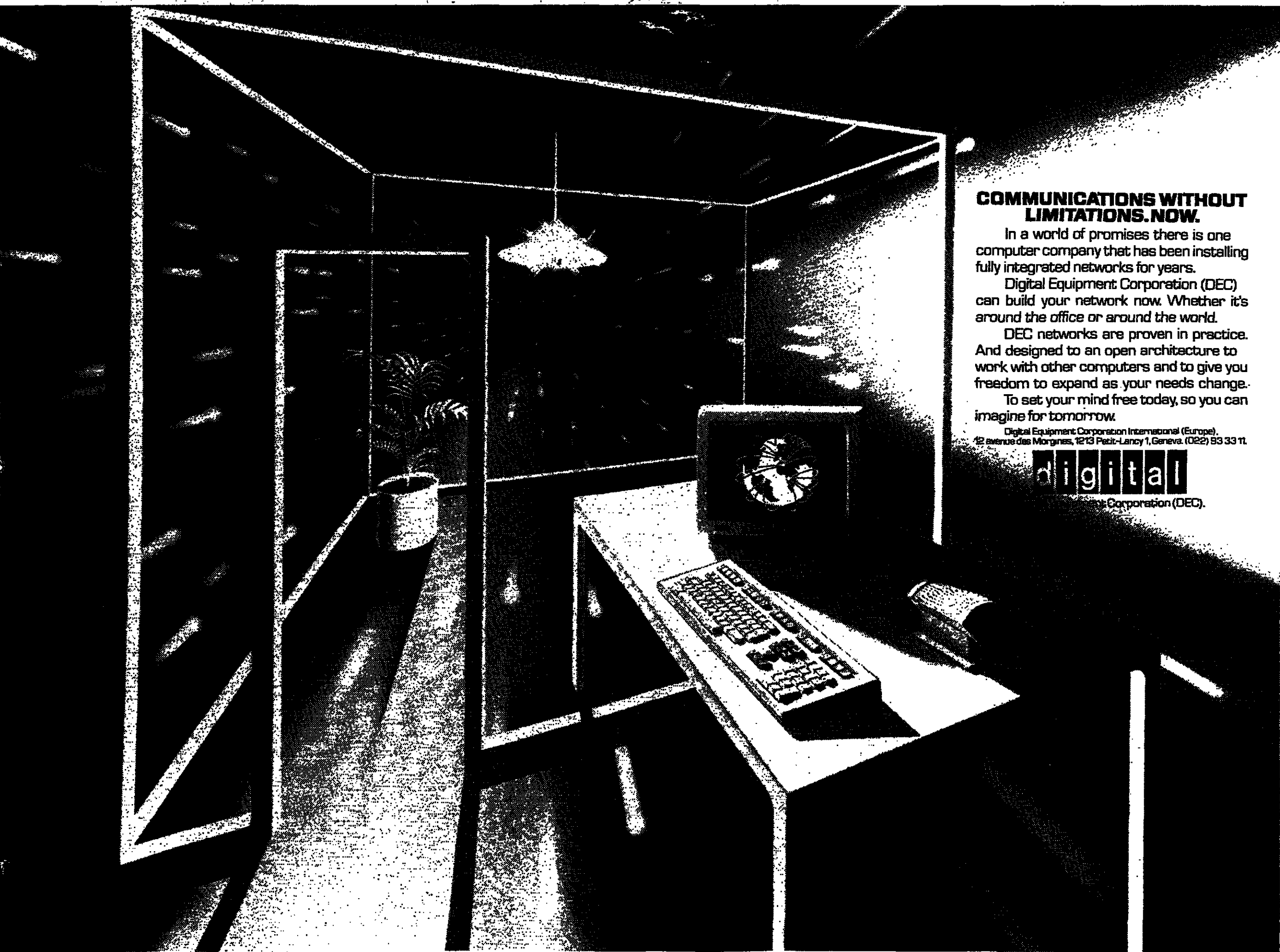
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Abe Burrows, Broadway Author, Director, Dies

By Robert D. McFadden
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Abe Burrows, 74, the librettist, director, author and comic who wrote a score of shows for Broadway, including "Guys and Dolls" and "How to Succeed in Business Without Really Trying," died Friday of pneumonia.

A bald, bespectacled man with the wry wit, restless energy and New York accent of a Damon Runyon character, Mr. Burrows wrote for radio in the 1930s and had a fling in Hollywood, on the nightclub circuits and in the early days of television in the 1940s.

But it was for the Broadway stage, in the 1950s and 60s, that his writing and directing talents and his inimitable antic view of life came together in a series of hits that critics hailed for some of the theater's purest moments of comic joy.

Collaborating with the composer-lyricist Frank Loesser and the librettist Jo Swerling, Mr. Burrows struck gold with his first Broadway effort, the book for "Guys and Dolls." The 1950 musical fable of Romyonesque gamblers, hustlers and Salvation Army saviors ran 1,200 performances, netted millions of dollars and enjoyed a series of revivals.

Again with Mr. Loesser, his friend for 30 years until the composer's death in 1969, Mr. Burrows directed and wrote the book for "How to Succeed," the jubilant satire of a stock boy's rise to the executive suite, which opened in 1961. The musical won a Pulitzer Prize for Mr. Burrows and Mr. Loesser in 1962.

Other hits written and directed by Mr. Burrows included Cole Porter's "Can-Can" (1953), "What Makes Sammy Run?" (1964) and

the American version of the French production "Cactus Flower" (1965). He was also director and co-author of "Say Darling" (1958), and was the co-author of the 1979 production of "Silk Stockings."

Penn Nouth, 80, Cambodian Ex-Leader
PARIS (AP) — Penn Nouth, 80, a former Cambodian prince minister who served under Prince Norodom Sihanouk, died Saturday in Paris.

Mr. Nouth headed several governments from 1949 to 1969, when he was replaced by General Lon Nol. He also served as Cambodian finance minister, ambassador to France and governor of Phnom Penh, the Cambodian capital.

John Martin, 91, American Dance Critic
SARATOGA SPRINGS, New York (AP) — John Martin, 91, the

first full-time dance critic for The New York Times, died Sunday. Mr. Martin was dance critic for the Times from 1927 until his retirement in 1962. His listing in the Dance Encyclopedia said of his writings on dance, "He fought his battles against an apathetic public and almost singlehandedly succeeded in establishing it as a recognized art form."

Toni Lander Marks, Dancer, Ballet Teacher
SALT LAKE CITY, Utah (UPI) — Toni Lander Marks, 54, a former dancer with the Royal Danish Ballet Company and a teacher for Ballet West, died Sunday of lung cancer.

Born in Copenhagen, she received her dance training and general education at the school of the Royal Danish Ballet, from which she graduated in 1948. She was promoted to the rank of soloist in 1950, and soon created her first leading role in "Etudes."

Cuomo Says N.Y. Should Cut Links To South Africa

New York Times Service

ALBANY, New York — The state of New York should eliminate billions of dollars of investments in companies that do business in South Africa, Governor Mario M. Cuomo said Sunday, and should sharply limit all dealings with such concerns.

"I have concluded," Mr. Cuomo said, "that New York state should adopt a comprehensive and responsible strategy to demonstrate the abhorrence of our residents to the pernicious system of apartheid."

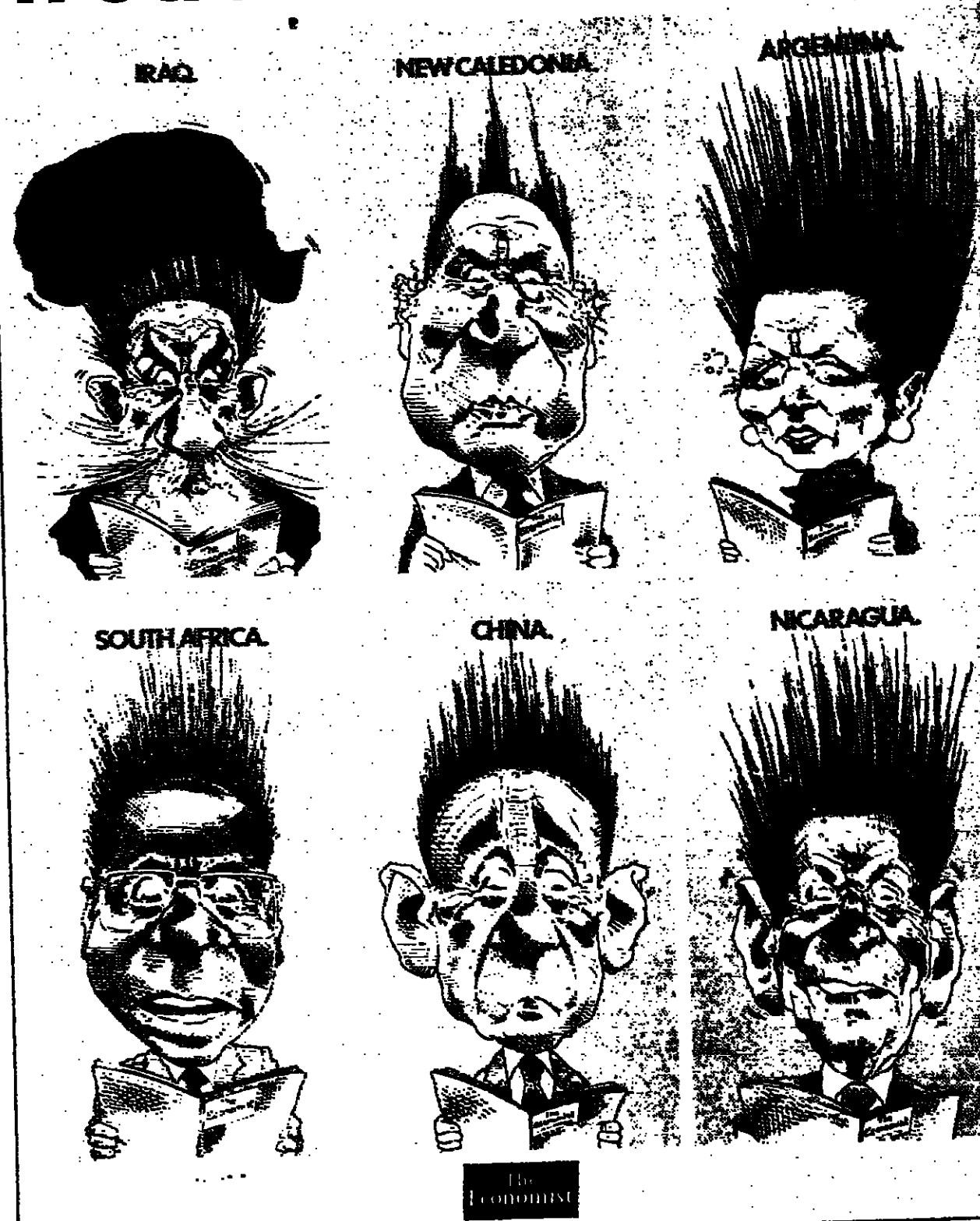
Mr. Cuomo said he would propose legislation to require the divestiture, over the next five years, of billions of dollars in state funds. These include about \$4.4 billion in employees' and teachers' pension funds.

Under the envisioned legislation, the governor said, the state comptroller and the trustees of the pension funds would be obliged to divest holdings in a series of steps.

By 1986, the state would begin to divest holdings in concerns doing business directly with the government of South Africa or South-West Africa, with some exceptions, and with companies that have not signed a code that commits them to work for better lives for their black employees.

By 1988, divestment would begin for those companies found to be making only minimal or moderate progress toward compliance with the code. By 1990, divestment would begin for all the remaining companies doing business in South Africa.

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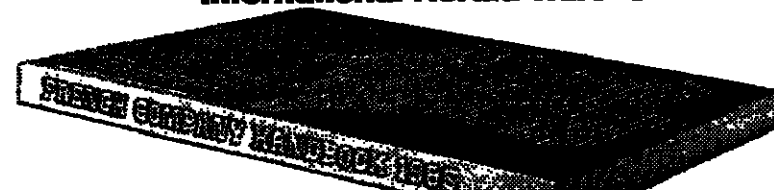
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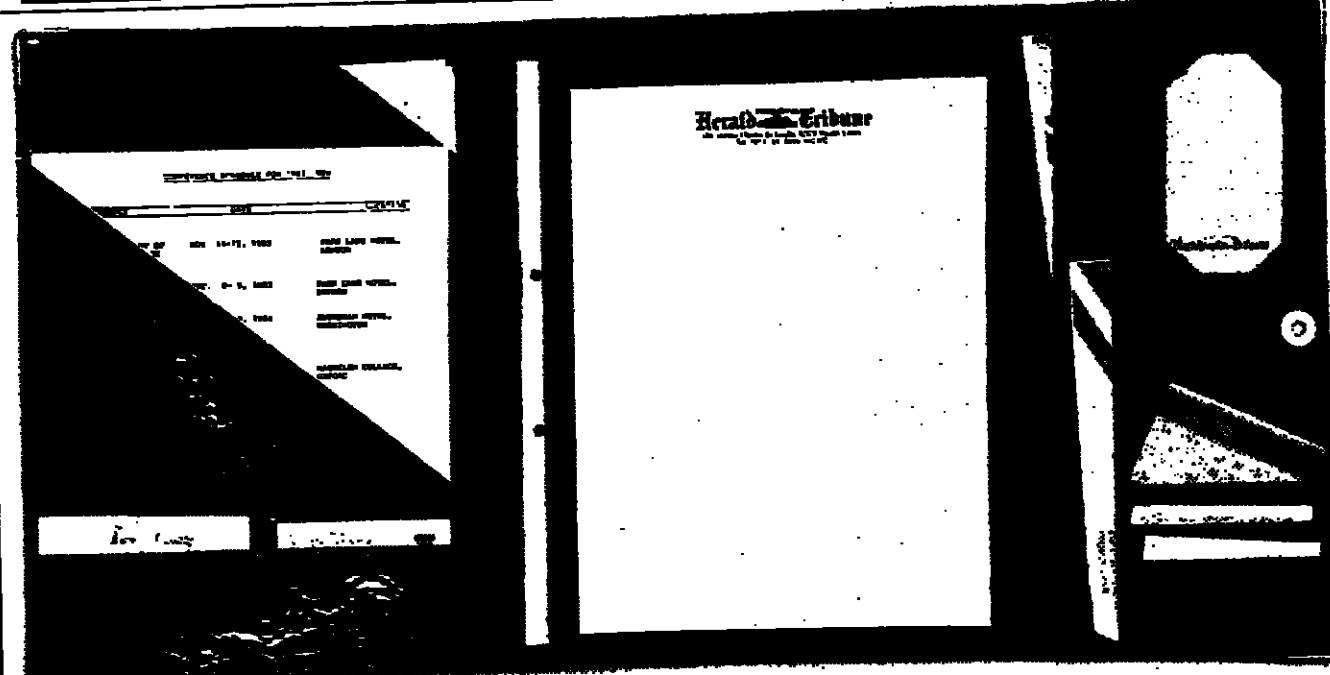
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(Continued on Page 12)

BUSINESS ROUNDUP

8 Maryland S&Ls Move Toward U.S. Insurance

The Associated Press
BALTIMORE—Eight privately insured savings and loans have won conditional approval for federal insurance that would allow depositors to withdraw money without regard to limits imposed in an effort to stop runs, officials said.

Once the applications are formally approved by the Federal Home Loan Bank Board, the accounts of depositors at the thrifts will be insured up to \$100,000 by the Federal Savings & Loan Insurance Corp.

That final approval should be granted in the next few days, a board spokesman, Bob Moore, said Sunday.

The eight institutions have been insured by the Maryland Savings-Share Insurance Corp., which insures 102 state-chartered savings and loans. The privately insured S&Ls have assets of about \$9 billion.

The Maryland General Assembly, meeting in special session Friday, passed a package of seven bills to keep privately insured savings and loans from financial collapse.

Under the package of legislation that went into effect Saturday, larger savings and loans with assets over \$40 million will have to make application for federal insurance by June 1, and will be required in most cases to have the insurance by the end of the year.

Smaller thrift institutions will have up to four years to change over to the FSLIC. One of the bills also created a Maryland Deposit Insurance Fund Corp. to insure existing accounts in all S&Ls up to \$100,000. The state-backed insurance fund will temporarily replace private insurance.

The legislature also authorized a \$100-million bond issue to fund the new state insurance agency and to help savings and loans meet the 5 percent net worth standard for membership in the FSLIC. That standard requires assets to exceed liabilities by 5 percent.

The Maryland thrift crisis developed following an announcement that Old Court Savings & Loan, the second-largest privately insured thrift, had serious management problems.

While many thrifts already were experiencing heavy withdrawals because of the savings and loan crisis in Ohio, the Old Court announcement set off a highly visible run on deposits that quickly spread to other institutions.

Meanwhile, in Annapolis, state Senator Howard Denis urged that the General Assembly meet in special session, with subpoena powers given to legislators, to sort out how the Maryland crisis started.

Lawmakers allege that top officials of both the State Division of Savings and Loan Associations and the Maryland Savings-Share Insurance Corp. led them to believe that the industry was in good shape when a number of serious problems had developed.

The chairman of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corp., William M. Isaac, said Friday that the problems that led to the threatened demise of Maryland's private insurance fund were well known among industry leaders.

Great Western Acquiring Citadel

The Associated Press
BEVERLY HILLS, California—Great Western Financial Corp. said Monday that it has agreed to purchase Citadel Holding Corp. in a stock swap valued at about \$109 million.

Great Western, parent company of Great Western Savings & Loan Association, is the state's third-largest thrift. Citadel is the parent of the state's 19th-largest thrift, Fidelity Federal Savings & Loans Association.

Great Western said it had exercised an option to purchase up to \$400 million of Fidelity Federal's adjustable rate mortgages for cash. The acquisition plan calls for 1.2 shares of Great Western to be exchanged for each share of Citadel. Citadel has nearly 3.2 million shares outstanding. Great Western stock closed Friday on the New York Stock Exchange at \$28.12 1/2. Citadel traded on the American Stock Exchange for \$29.50 a share.

Sale of Chevron-Italy To Arab Firm Collapses

By Bob Hagerty
International Herald Tribune
LONDON—Chevron Corp. said Monday that an agreement to sell its Italian oil-refining and marketing operations to First Arabian Corp. had fallen through.

The San Francisco-based oil company said it no longer expected to complete the sale because a deadline for First Arabian to make necessary arrangements had passed. The planned transaction, announced in February, would have been worth roughly \$200 million, according to Matthew Steckel, a director of First Arabian, which is an Arab-owned holding company registered in Luxembourg.

The proposal had called for First Arabian to acquire 1,700 gasoline stations, a lube-blending plant in Savona and stakes in refineries near Milan and Rome. Mr. Steckel said in a telephone interview that the sticking point was the Milan refinery, partly owned by Esso Italia, a unit of Exxon Corp.

First Arabian had assumed that Esso would exercise a right of first refusal and buy Chevron's 23.5-percent stake in the Milan refinery for around \$100 million, halving the cost of the transaction for First Arabian, Mr. Steckel said.

But Esso declined to increase its interest in the unprofitable refinery. In San Francisco, a Chevron finance official said his company had expected First Arabian to complete the transaction whether or not Esso exercised its right on the refinery.

Mr. Steckel said the Milan refinery would have been surplus to the needs of First Arabian's Tamolil Italia unit, which already owns excess refining capacity in northern Italy.

Tamolil operates an Italian refining and marketing network acquired by First Arabian in 1983 from Standard Oil Co. (Indiana), now called Amco Corp. That acquisition cost Tamolil an estimated \$275 million.

First Arabian officials had said the Chevron acquisition would have left Tamolil with about 8 percent of the Italian oil products market, making it No. 3 behind the Italian government-owned companies and the local unit of Exxon Corp.

First Arabian was formed in 1973 by Roger Tamraz, a Lebanese Christian with financial backing from Saudi and other Arab investors. Some of the original shareholders dropped out, however, and by 1982 nearly 60 percent of First Arabian was owned by Edouard Tamraz, Roger Tamraz's father, according to a filing with the U.S. Federal Reserve.

First Arabian acquired major shareholdings in a Detroit commercial bank and a small London merchant bank in the mid-1970s. Both shareholdings eventually were sold at a substantial loss.

But Mr. Tamraz's defenders say he made huge profits by buying and selling Paris hotels during the same period.

COMPANY NOTES

Allied Stores Corp., a large U.S. retailer, is expected this week to announce the consolidation of its three Joske's department store groups in Texas. The move is intended to cut expenses, eliminate duplication of jobs and centralize functions.

Bayerische Motoren Werke AG plans to hire approximately 1,000 new workers because of demand for its cars and a reduction in working hours at its plants. The new employees will bring BMW's total work force to 46,100 by the end of the year, 1,400 more than on Dec. 31, 1984.

Chaparral Resources Inc. of Denver said it has signed an agreement to sell 17,000 gross acres of oil leases in central Wyoming to Sapphire Petroleum PLC of London for \$1.6 million in cash, \$1 million in stock and the cost of drilling four wells on the properties over the next two years.

Cox Enterprises Inc., an Atlanta-based newspaper publishing company, said Monday that it and members of the Cox family now

own more than 95 percent of Cox Communications Inc. of Atlanta. Cox Enterprises also extended until May 24 its \$75-per-share offer for stock in Cox Communications, which owns several U.S. radio and television stations.

Henry Ansbacher Holdings PLC, a London merchant bank, is expected to announce funding arrangements to raise about \$35 million (\$44.1 million), more than double the rights issue announced in January, according to market sources.

InterNorth Inc. and Houston Natural Gas Corp. have received a request for more information from the U.S. Federal Trade Commission on their proposed merger. InterNorth, based in Omaha, Nebraska, said the FTC is seeking information under antitrust laws on markets affected by both companies.

K mart Corp., the world's second-largest retailer, said Monday that first-quarter earnings rose to \$58.5 million, or 46 cents per share, and sales increased 19 percent to a

record \$4.98 billion. K mart credited its recent acquisition of Waldenbooks, Builders Square and Pay Less Drug Stores.

Schroders Asia Ltd. said a syndicate of banks has signed a refinancing agreement to provide 1.7 billion Hong Kong dollars (\$219 million) for development of property by the developer, Chiau Fwu Properties Ltd.

Spiechim, a subsidiary of the French construction group Spie-Batignolles SA, said it has won a 50-million-franc (\$5.31-million) contract to build a plant in China to produce ethanol from maize. The plant is to produce 20 million liters (5.28 million gallons) of ethanol a year for use in the chemicals industry.

Tandem Computers Inc. of Cupertino, California, has introduced improvements to its Guardian operating system that it said will boost the performance of its computer systems. The new software version will be provided free of charge to existing owners.

In U.S., Cosmetics Firm Succeeds à la Française

(Continued from Page 11)

\$665 million last year, analysts said. Cosmair, which is the U.S. licensing agent and distributor for L'Oréal, denies that it is getting any financing from Nestlé. But it is clear that a major battle is under way in cosmetics—and that Cosmair wants to win it.

"The establishment must understand that they can't be winners by right," says the 52-year-old Jean Levy, who has been Cosmair's president since December 1983 and a L'Oréal executive for about 25 years. "They're going to have to fight every day for this."

Stories are afoot about what Mr. Motus called Cosmair's "ferocious jockeying" for position in magazine advertising and department store counter location. For example, analysts and publishing sources say that when Cosmair demanded better placement for its ads in *Architectural Digest*, the magazine would not accommodate that change and Cosmair promptly withdrew its considerable advertising patronage. Now, two years later, Cosmair still does not advertise in the magazine.

Cosmair started life in 1953 as a wholesale distributor of L'Oréal hair-care products to U.S. beauty salons. It was founded as a joint venture by L'Oréal and Jacques Corréze, who is Cosmair's chairman and a shareholder.

Mr. Corréze, now 73, and L'Oréal's founder, the late Eugene Schueller, helped found an organization in France during World War II that was known for collaborating with the Vichy government under the German occupation, according to the *Dictionnaire de Henri Corréze*.

ton, a French historical reference book.

After the war, according to the book, Mr. Corréze fled France before he could be arrested. He turned up in Spain during the 1950s, when he was working for L'Oréal and Mr. Schueller, who remained in France. In 1953, Cosmair was founded.

In the 1970s, Cosmair entered the consumer market with L'Oréal's Preference hair coloring and Lancôme skin treatment and beauty products, all of which were already being sold in Europe by L'Oréal. In 1974, Mr. Dalle helped attract the interest of Nestlé, which now owns 62 percent of Cosmair and an indirect 27-percent share of L'Oréal. The remaining 38 percent of Cosmair is closely held by L'Oréal; Mr. Dalle; Liliane Bettencourt, the daughter of L'Oréal's founder, and Mr. Corréze.

Cosmair's results, so far, have been impressive. Although Avon Products Inc., is the biggest U.S. beauty company, analysts say that if Cosmair's sales momentum continues, it could push Revlon out of the No. 2 spot in the United States before the decade is out.

In 1984, Cosmair's annual growth rate was about 40 percent. Revlon, which had \$798 million in North American sales last year, grew at about 1 percent. And Estée Lauder, a private company that had sales of \$660 million, grew at about 12 percent, according to analysts.

Cosmair's strong performance notwithstanding, its heavy spending on research, advertising and promotion has kept it from turning in blockbuster profits. Cosmair said it paid about \$25 million in

Manufacturing Output Off 2.4% In Singapore

Reuters
SINGAPORE—Output in Singapore's manufacturing sector fell 2.4 percent in the first quarter of this year compared with growth of 11.8 percent in the like period of last year, the government said Monday.

The Trade and Industry Ministry said in its quarterly economic survey that the slowdown was felt in almost all areas.

Gross domestic product, which measures a nation's total output of goods and services with the exception of investment income, increased only 3 percent, compared with 10.1 percent in the same period last year and 5.5 percent in the fourth quarter.

The manufacturing sector was hit hardest because of lower worldwide demand for petroleum and transport equipment, the ministry said. Singapore is a major manufacturer in both categories.

Mr. Levy says Cosmair's growth is financed, for the most part, by what he calls the company's "cash cows"—Lancôme, Vanderbilt and Polo fragrances and L'Oréal hair coloring products, which together account for about 45 percent, or \$310 million, of the company's total sales. In all, hair care products account for 34 percent of sales; fragrances, 33 percent; makeup, 25 percent, and skin care, 8 percent.

Cosmair, with its L'Oréal line of cosmetics, is now fighting one of its toughest battles to take a bigger share of sales from mass-market outlets, where 60 percent of all beauty aids are now sold in the United States. In such outlets as drugstore chains, it has gone head-to-head with Revlon, which now outsells L'Oréal by about a 3-to-1 margin—and Cosmair managed to trim that margin from about 5 to 1 in 1981.

Cosmair is catering to the high end of the market, selling L'Oréal cosmetics in drug chains at higher, department store prices. Each unit price is about 20 to 30 percent higher than the competition.

Meantime, Revlon seems to have lost some of its once-vaunted product innovation and marketing drive, buyers and analysts say.

Revlon's sales of cosmetics, fragrances, toiletries and treatment products in the United States, Canada and Puerto Rico, increased by just 1 percent in 1984 after a flat 1983.

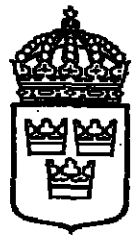
To get back on track, Revlon recently introduced Custom Eyes—an economical eye shadow compact with replaceable powder pans that has been a hit, recording sales of \$20 million in its first year.

Company Earnings

Revenue and profits, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated

Australia			
ANZ	1st Qtr. 1985	1st Qtr. 1984	1st Qtr. 1983
	Revenue	142.1	135.6
	Net Inc.	2.3	2.2
	Per Share	0.08	0.07
Britain			
Ass. British Foods	1st Qtr. 1985	1st Qtr. 1984	1st Qtr. 1983
	Revenue	2,720	2,700
	Net Inc.	0.178	0.212
	Per Share	0.178	0.212
Canada			
St Lawrence Cem.	1st Qtr. 1985	1st Qtr. 1984	1st Qtr. 1983
	Revenue	6.1	7.4
	Net Inc.	0.1	0.1
	Per Share	0.1	0.1
United States			
Amor. Financial	1st Qtr. 1985	1st Qtr. 1984	1st Qtr. 1983
	Revenue	2.8	2.5
	Net Inc.	0.2	0.2
	Per Share	0.2	0.2
Blount	4th Qtr. 1984	4th Qtr. 1983	4th Qtr. 1982
	Revenue	22.8	20.5
	Net Inc.	0.3	0.2
	Per Share	0.3	0.2
Carter Hawley	1st Qtr. 1985	1st Qtr. 1984	1st Qtr. 1983
	Revenue	11.4	11.7
	Net Inc.	0.1	0.1
	Per Share	0.1	0.1
City Investing	1st Qtr. 1985	1st Qtr. 1984	1st Qtr. 1983
	Revenue	1.1	1.1
	Net Inc.	0.1	0.1
	Per Share	0.1	0.1
Dayco	2nd Qtr. 1985	2nd Qtr. 1984	2nd Qtr. 1983
	Revenue	22.8	20.5
	Net Inc.	0.3	0.2
	Per Share	0.3	0.2
Lucky Stores	1st Qtr. 1985	1st Qtr. 1984	1st Qtr. 1983
	Revenue	2.3	2.2
	Net Inc.	0.08	0.07
	Per Share	0.08	0.07
Mercantile Stores	1st Qtr. 1985	1st Qtr. 1984	1st Qtr. 1983
	Revenue	22.8	20.5
	Net Inc.	0.3	0.2
	Per Share	0.3	0.2
National Can	1st Qtr. 1985	1st Qtr. 1984	1st Qtr. 1983
	Revenue	22.8	20.5
	Net Inc.	0.3	0.2
	Per Share	0.3	0.2
First Executive	1st Qtr. 1985	1st Qtr. 1984	1st Qtr. 1983
	Revenue	2.3	2.2
	Net Inc.	0.08	0.07
	Per Share	0.08	0.07
Fleming Cos.	1st Qtr. 1985	1st Qtr. 1984	1st Qtr. 1983
	Revenue	2.3	2.2
	Net Inc.	0.08	0.07
	Per Share	0.08	0.07
Handy & Harman	1st Qtr. 1985	1st Qtr. 1984	1st Qtr. 1983
	Revenue	2.3	2.2
	Net Inc.	0.08	0.07
	Per Share	0.08	0.07
Hormel (Geo)	1st Qtr. 1985	1st Qtr. 1984	1st Qtr. 1983
	Revenue	2.3	2.2
	Net Inc.	0.08	0.07
	Per Share	0.08	0.07
Int'l Harvester	1st Qtr. 1985	1st Qtr. 1984	1st Qtr. 1983
	Revenue	2.3	2.2
	Net Inc.	0.08	0.07
	Per Share	0.08	0.07
Old Republic	1st Qtr. 1985	1st Qtr. 1984	1st Qtr. 1983
	Revenue	2.3	2.2
	Net Inc.	0.08	0.07
	Per Share	0.08	0.07
Parkin-Ermer	1st Qtr. 1985	1st Qtr. 1984	1st Qtr. 1983
	Revenue	2.3	2.2
	Net Inc.	0.08	0.07
	Per Share	0.08	0.07
Reliance Group	1st Qtr. 1985	1st Qtr. 1984	1st Qtr. 1983
	Revenue	2.3	2.2
	Net Inc.	0.08	0.07
	Per Share	0.08	0.07
Zayre	1st Qtr. 1985	1st Qtr. 1984	1st Qtr. 1983
	Revenue	2.3	2.2
	Net Inc.	0.08	0.07
	Per Share	0.08	0.07

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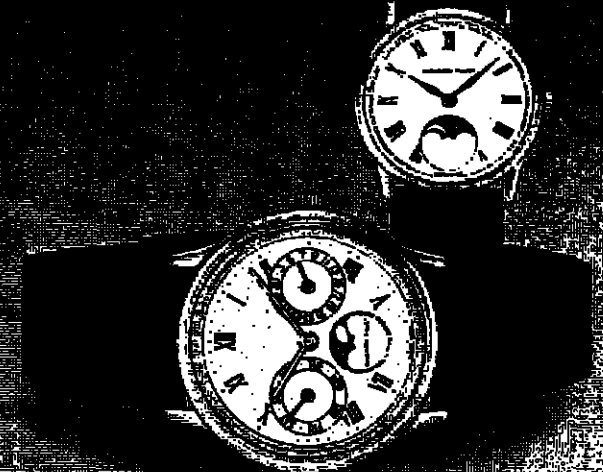
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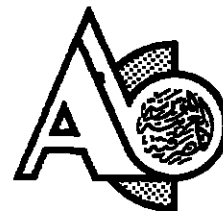
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May, 1985

May 20

[illegible]

Quotations Supplied by Funds Listed
28 May 1985

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some funds whose quotes are based on issue prices. The following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the IHT:

(d) - daily; (w) - weekly; (b) - bi-monthly; (r) - regularly; (i) - irregularly.

[illegible]

May 20

[illegible]

 Kemira Oyj

(Incorporated with limited liability in Finland)

through its fully owned subsidiary Kemira B.V.

has acquired

**the Rozenburg fertilizer plant
from Esso Chemie B.V.**

The undersigned acted as advisor for Kemira Oy in this transaction.

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January, 1985

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295	675-625	1425-1575	2000-1400
300	175-300	1625-1700	1800-1400
310	625-125	1625-1700	1800-1400
320		675-825	1400-1550
330		475-600	1075-1225
340		300-425	825-925

Gold 2940-2945

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Monday's AMEX Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.
Via The Associated Press

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 100 High Low Close

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	100 High	Low	Close
74	180	175	ADP	1.25	3.1	18	180	175	178
75	185	180	ADP	1.25	3.1	18	185	180	182
76	190	185	ADP	1.25	3.1	18	190	185	188
77	195	190	ADP	1.25	3.1	18	195	190	192
78	200	195	ADP	1.25	3.1	18	200	195	198
79	205	200	ADP	1.25	3.1	18	205	200	202
80	210	205	ADP	1.25	3.1	18	210	205	208
81	215	210	ADP	1.25	3.1	18	215	210	212
82	220	215	ADP	1.25	3.1	18	220	215	218
83	225	220	ADP	1.25	3.1	18	225	220	222
84	230	225	ADP	1.25	3.1	18	230	225	228
85	235	230	ADP	1.25	3.1	18	235	230	232
86	240	235	ADP	1.25	3.1	18	240	235	238
87	245	240	ADP	1.25	3.1	18	245	240	242
88	250	245	ADP	1.25	3.1	18	250	245	248
89	255	250	ADP	1.25	3.1	18	255	250	252
90	260	255	ADP	1.25	3.1	18	260	255	258
91	265	260	ADP	1.25	3.1	18	265	260	262
92	270	265	ADP	1.25	3.1	18	270	265	268
93	275	270	ADP	1.25	3.1	18	275	270	272
94	280	275	ADP	1.25	3.1	18	280	275	278
95	285	280	ADP	1.25	3.1	18	285	280	282
96	290	285	ADP	1.25	3.1	18	290	285	288
97	295	290	ADP	1.25	3.1	18	295	290	292
98	300	295	ADP	1.25	3.1	18	300	295	298
99	305	300	ADP	1.25	3.1	18	305	300	302
100	310	305	ADP	1.25	3.1	18	310	305	308

101	315	310	ADP	1.25	3.1	18	315	310	312
102	320	315	ADP	1.25	3.1	18	320	315	318
103	325	320	ADP	1.25	3.1	18	325	320	322
104	330	325	ADP	1.25	3.1	18	330	325	328
105	335	330	ADP	1.25	3.1	18	335	330	332
106	340	335	ADP	1.25	3.1	18	340	335	338
107	345	340	ADP	1.25	3.1	18	345	340	342
108	350	345	ADP	1.25	3.1	18	350	345	348
109	355	350	ADP	1.25	3.1	18	355	350	352
110	360	355	ADP	1.25	3.1	18	360	355	358
111	365	360	ADP	1.25	3.1	18	365	360	362
112	370	365	ADP	1.25	3.1	18	370	365	368
113	375	370	ADP	1.25	3.1	18	375	370	372
114	380	375	ADP	1.25	3.1	18	380	375	378
115	385	380	ADP	1.25	3.1	18	385	380	382
116	390	385	ADP	1.25	3.1	18	390	385	388
117	395	390	ADP	1.25	3.1	18	395	390	392
118	400	395	ADP	1.25	3.1	18	400	395	398
119	405	400	ADP	1.25	3.1	18	405	400	402
120	410	405	ADP	1.25	3.1	18	410	405	408

121	415	410	ADP	1.25	3.1	18	415	410	412
122	420	415	ADP	1.25	3.1	18	420	415	418
123	425	420	ADP	1.25	3.1	18	425	420	422
124	430	425	ADP	1.25	3.1	18	430	425	428
125	435	430	ADP	1.25	3.1	18	435	430	432
126	440	435	ADP	1.25	3.1	18	440	435	438
127	445	440	ADP	1.25	3.1	18	445	440	442
128	450	445	ADP	1.25	3.1	18	450	445	448
129	455	450	ADP	1.25	3.1	18	455	450	452
130	460	455	ADP	1.25	3.1	18	460	455	458
131	465	460	ADP	1.25	3.1	18	465	460	462
132	470	465	ADP	1.25	3.1	18	470	465	468
133	475	470	ADP	1.25	3.1	18	475	470	472
134	480	475	ADP	1.25	3.1	18	480	475	478
135	485	480	ADP	1.25	3.1	18	485	480	482
136	490	485	ADP	1.25	3.1	18	490	485	488
137	495	490	ADP	1.25	3.1	18	495	490	492
138	500	495	ADP	1.25	3.1	18	500	495	498
139	505	500	ADP	1.25	3.1	18	505	500	502
140	510	505	ADP	1.25	3.1	18	510	505	508

141	515	510	ADP	1.25	3.1	18	515	510	512
142	520	515	ADP	1.25	3.1	18	520	515	518
143	525	520	ADP	1.25	3.1	18	525	520	522
144	530	525	ADP	1.25	3.1	18	530	525	528
145	535	530	ADP	1.25	3.1	18	535	530	532
146	540	535	ADP	1.25	3.1	18	540	535	538
147	545	540	ADP	1.25	3.1	18	545	540	542
148	550	545	ADP	1.25	3.1	18	550	545	548
149	555	550	ADP	1.25	3.1	18	555	550	552
150	560	555	ADP	1.25	3.1	18	560	555	558
151	565	560	ADP	1.25	3.1	18	565	560	562
152	570	565	ADP	1.25	3.1	18	570	565	568
153	575	570	ADP	1.25	3.1	18	575	570	572
154	580	575	ADP	1.25	3.1	18	580	575	578
155	585	580	ADP	1.25	3.1	18	585	580	582
156	590	585	ADP	1.25	3.1	18	590	585	588
157	595	590	ADP	1.25	3.1	18	595	590	592
158	600	595	ADP	1.25	3.1	18	600	595	598
159	605	600	ADP	1.25	3.1	18	605	600	602
160	610	605	ADP	1.25	3.1	18	610	605	608

161	615	610	ADP	1.25	3.1	18	615	610	612
162	620	615	ADP	1.25	3.1	18	620	615	618
163	625	620	ADP	1.25	3.1	18	625	620	622
164	630	625	ADP	1.25	3.1	18	630	625	628
165	635	630	ADP	1.25	3.1	18	635	630	632
166	640	635	ADP	1.25	3.1	18	640	635	638
167	645	640	ADP	1.25	3.1	18	645	640	642
168	650	645	ADP	1.25	3.1	18	650	645	648
169	655	650	ADP	1.25	3.1	18	655	650	652
170	660	655	ADP	1.25	3.1	18	660	655	658
171	665	660	ADP	1.25	3.1	18	665	660	662
172	670	665	ADP	1.25	3.1	18	670	665	668
173	675	670	ADP	1.25	3.1	18	675	670	672
174	680	675	ADP	1.25	3.1	18	680	675	678
175	685	680	ADP	1.25	3.1	18	685	680	682
176	690	685	ADP	1.25	3.1	18	690	685	688
177	695	690	ADP	1.25	3.1	18	695	690	692
178	700	695	ADP	1.25	3.1	18	700	695	698
179	705	700	ADP	1.25	3.1	18	705	700	702
180	710	705	ADP	1.25	3.1	18	710	705	708

181	715	710	ADP	1.25	3.1	18	715	710	712
182	720	715	ADP	1.25	3.1	18	720	715	718
183	725	720	ADP	1.25	3.1	18	725	720	722
184	730	725	ADP	1.25	3.1	18	730	725	728
185	735	730	ADP	1.25	3.1	18	735	730	732
186	740	735	ADP	1.25	3.1	18	740	735	738
187	745	740	ADP	1.25	3.1	18	745	740	742
188	750	745	ADP	1.25	3.1	18	750	745	748
189	755	750	ADP	1.25	3.1	18	755	750	752
190	760	755	ADP	1.25	3.1	18	760	755	758
191	765	760	ADP	1.25	3.1	18	765	760	762
192	770	765	ADP	1.25	3.1	18	770	765	768
193	775	770	ADP	1.25	3.1	18	775	770	772
194	780	775	ADP	1.25	3.1	18	780	775	778
195	785	780	ADP	1.25	3.1	18	785	780	782
196	790	785	ADP	1.25	3.1	18	790	785	788
197	795	790	ADP	1.25	3.1	18	795	790	792
198	800	795	ADP	1.25	3.1	18	800	795	798
199	805	800	ADP	1.25	3.1	18	805	800	802
200	810	805	ADP	1.25	3.1	18	810	805	808

13%	10%	8%	7%	6%	5%	4%	3%	2%	1%	0%	1%	2%	3%	4%	5%	6%	7%	8%	9%	10%	11%	12%	13%	14%	15%	16%	17%	18%	19%	20%	21%	22%	23%	24%	25%	26%	27%	28%	29%	30%	31%	32%	33%	34%	35%	36%	37%	38%	39%	40%	41%	42%	43%	44%	45%	46%	47%	48%	49%	50%	51%	52%	53%	54%	55%	56%	57%	58%	59%	60%	61%	62%	63%	64%	65%	66%	67%	68%	69%	70%	71%	72%	73%	74%	75%	76%	77%	78%	79%	80%	81%	82%	83%	84%	85%	86%	87%	88%	89%	90%	91%	92%	93%	94%	95%	96%	97%	98%	99%	100%
13%	10%	8%	7%	6%	5%	4%	3%	2%	1%	0%	1%	2%	3%	4%	5%	6%	7%	8%	9%	10%	11%	12%	13%	14%	15%	16%	17%	18%	19%	20%	21%	22%	23%	24%	25%	26%	27%	28%	29%	30%	31%	32%	33%	34%	35%	36%	37%	38%	39%	40%	41%	42%	43%	44%	45%	46%	47%	48%	49%	50%	51%	52%	53%	54%	55%	56%	57%	58%	59%	60%	61%	62%	63%	64%	65%	66%	67%	68%	69%	70%	71%	72%	73%	74%	75%	76%	77%	78%	79%	80%	81%	82%	83%	84%	85%	86%	87%	88%	89%	90%	91%	92%	93%	94%	95%	96%	97%	98%	99%	100%
13%	10%	8%	7%	6%	5%	4%	3%	2%	1%	0%	1%	2%	3%	4%	5%	6%	7%	8%	9%	10%	11%	12%	13%	14%	15%	16%	17%	18%	19%	20%	21%	22%	23%	24%	25%	26%	27%	28%	29%	30%	31%	32%	33%	34%	35%	36%	37%	38%	39%	40%	41%	42%	43%	44%	45%	46%	47%	48%	49%	50%	51%	52%	53%	54%	55%	56%	57%	58%	59%	60%	61%	62%	63%	64%	65%	66%	67%	68%	69%	70%	71%	72%	73%	74%	75%	76%	77%	78%	79%	80%	81%	82%	83%	84%	85%	86%	87%	88%	89%	90%	91%	92%	93%	94%	95%	96%	97%	98%	99%	100%
13%	10%	8%	7%	6%	5%	4%	3%	2%	1%	0%	1%	2%	3%	4%	5%	6%	7%	8%	9%	10%	11%	12%	13%	14%	15%	16%	17%	18%	19%	20%	21%	22%	23%	24%	25%	26%	27%	28%	29%	30%	31%	32%	33%	34%	35%	36%	37%	38%	39%	40%	41%	42%	43%	44%	45%	46%	47%	48%	49%	50%	51%	52%	53%	54%	55%	56%	57%	58%	59%	60%	61%	62%	63%	64%	65%	66%	67%	68%	69%	70%	71%	72%	73%	74%	75%	76%	77%	78%	79%	80%	81%	82%	83%	84%	85%	86%	87%	88%	89%	90%	91%	92%	93%	94%	95%	96%	97%	98%	99%	100%
13%	10%	8%	7%	6%	5%	4%	3%	2%	1%	0%	1%	2%	3%	4%	5%	6%	7%	8%	9%	10%	11%	12%	13%	14%	15%	16%	17%	18%	19%	20%	21%	22%	23%	24%	25%	26%	27%	28%	29%	30%	31%	32%	33%	34%	35%	36%	37%	38%	39%	40%	41%	42%	43%	44%	45%	46%	47%	48%	49%	50%	51%	52%	53%	54%	55%	56%	57%	58%	59%	60%	61%	62%	63%	64%	65%	66%	67%	68%	69%	70%	71%	72%	73%	74%	75%	76%	77%	78%	79%	80%	81%	82%	83%	84%	85%	86%	87%	88%	89%	90%	91%	92%	93%	94%	95%	96%	97%	98%	99%	100%
13%	10%	8%	7%	6%	5%	4%	3%	2%	1%	0%	1%	2%	3%	4%	5%	6%	7%	8%	9%	10%	11%	12%	13%	14%	15%	16%	17%	18%	19%	20%	21%	22%	23%	24%	25%	26%	27%	28%	29%	30%	31%	32%	33%	34%	35%	36%	37%	38%	39%	40%	41%	42%	43%	44%	45%	46%	47%	48%	49%	50%	51%	52%	53%	54%	55%	56%	57%	58%	59%	60%	61%	62%	63%	64%	65%	66%	67%	68%	69%	70%	71%	72%	73%	74%	75%	76%	77%	78%	79%	80%	81%	82%	83%	84%	85%	86%	87%	88%	89%	90%	91%	92%	93%	94%	95%	96%	97%	98%	99%	100%
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13%	10%	8%	7%	6%	5%	4%	3%	2%	1%	0%	1%	2%	3%	4%	5%	6%	7%	8%	9%	10%	11%	12%	13%	14%	15%	16%	17%	18%	19%	20%	21%	22%	23%	24%	25%	26%	27%	28%	29%	30%	31%	32%	33%	34%	35%	36%	37%	38%	39%	40%	41%	42%	43%	44%	45%	46%	47%	48%	49%	50%	51%	52%	53%	54%	55%	56%	57%	58%	59%	60%	61%	62%	63%	64%	65%	66%	67%	68%	69%	70%	71%	72%	73%	74%	75%	76%	77%	78%	79%	80%	81%	82%	83%	84%	85%	86%	87%	88%	89%	90%	91%	92%	93%	94%	95%	96%	97%	98%	99%	100%
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13%	10%	8%	7%	6%	5%	4%	3%	2%	1%	0%	1%	2%	3%	4%	5%	6%	7%	8%	9%	10%	11%	12%	13%	14%	15%	16%	17%	18%	19%	20%	21%	22%	23%	24%	25%	26%	27%	28%	29%	30%	31%	32%	33%	34%	35%	36%	37%	38%	39%	40%	41%	42%	43%	44%	45%	46%	47%	48%	49%	50%	51%	52%	53%	54%	55%	56%	57%	58%	59%	60%	61%	62%	63%	64%	65%	66%	67%	68%	69%	70%	71%	72%	73%	74%	75%	76%	77%	78%	79%	80%	81%	82%	83%	84%	85%	86%	87%	88%	89%	90%	91%	92%	93%	94%	95%	96%	97%	98%	99%	100%
13%	10%	8%	7%	6%	5%	4%	3%	2%	1%	0%	1%	2%	3%	4%	5%	6%	7%	8%	9%	10%	11%	12%	13%	14%	15%	16%	17%	18%	19%	20%	21%	22%	23%	24%	25%	26%	27%	28%	29%	30%	31%	32%	33%	34%	35%	36%	37%	38%	39%	40%	41%	42%	43%	44%	45%	46%	47%	48%	49%	50%	51%	52%	53%	54%	55%	56%	57%	58%	59%	60%	61%	62%	63%	64%	65%	66%	67%	68%	69%	70%	71%	72%	73%	74%	75%	76%	77%	78%	79%	80%	81%	82%	83%	84%	85%	86%	87%	88%	89%	90%	91%	92%	93%	94%	95%	96%	97%	98%	99%	100%
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SPORTS

76ers Win, Stave Off Elimination; Lakers Lead by 3-1 in West

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PHILADELPHIA — The Philadelphia 76ers, leading from start to finish, beat the Boston Celtics, 115-104, Sunday to stave off elimination in their best-of-seven National Basketball Association semifinal.

The Sixers trail the Celtics, 3-1, with the fifth game in Boston Garden Wednesday night. No team has overcome a 3-0 deficit in a seven-game series and only four teams have come back from 3-1 deficits.

In Denver, the Los Angeles Lakers beat the Nuggets, 120-116, Sunday and took a 3-1 lead in their semifinal. The Lakers can win the Western Conference title Wednesday night in Los Angeles.

The 76ers got 26 points from Andrew Toney, 22 from Maurice Cheeks, 21 from Moses Malone and 15 from Julius Erving as they avoided being swept for the first time in 38 playoff series since the team moved from Syracuse in 1964.

The Celtics rallied three times in the final period, twice reducing the deficit to eight points and getting to 109-102 with 1:03 left on a three-point shot by Scott Wedman.

Then Cheeks made two free throws with 42 seconds left and Erving scored a lay-up on a breakaway to end the Celtics' hopes.

For the first time in the series, the 76ers stopped Boston's star, Larry Bird, who got 14 points after averaging 24.3 the first three games. He made only four shots in the game.

The 76ers also got the fast break going that carried them to earlier playoff victories over Washington and Milwaukee. It was the first game of the series in which Philadelphia has scored 100 points.

The 76ers' coach, Billy Cunningham, said that "the big key was we went to Moses a couple of times down the stretch when they were mounting a rally and he got some big baskets for us."

The 76ers' 265-pound rookie, Charles Barkley, got seven points and 10 rebounds in the first period, finishing with 20 rebounds.

NBA PLAYOFFS

"Charles is unbelievable," Erving said. "It's nice to watch a rising star, especially when he's in your corner."

In Denver, center Kareem Abdul-Jabbar, who scored a game-high 29 points, and forward James Worthy led a fourth-quarter flurry that gave the Lakers victory.

With Abdul-Jabbar dominating the rebounding and feeding teams for four baskets underneath, the Lakers built a 110-102 lead with five minutes to play.

Denver — playing without leading scorer Alex English the last 17 minutes, because he had injured his shooting hand — battled back behind forward Calvin Natt, who scored eight straight points.

Back-to-back three-point baskets by Elston Turner and Mike Evans gave the Nuggets a tie at 116 with 1:01 left. But Worthy, rebounding from first-half fouls to get 11 of his 19 points the last period, scored on a tip-in — the Lakers' fifth shot at the basket — with 20 seconds left.

The Nuggets' coach, Doug Moe, said it "seemed like the ball was loose for an hour."

"If we hadn't gotten that offensive rebound, Denver would have had a lay-up at the other end because we had everyone underneath," said the Lakers' coach, Pat Riley.

Los Angeles continued its hot shooting, making 65 percent in the first half, but still trailed by 70-68. The Nuggets shot only 46 percent that half, but got 16 more shots off a 30-21 rebounding edge and only five turnovers to the Lakers' 15.

English had 26 points that half, got a basket early in the third quarter, then was hurt and did not return.

"That has to rank with one of the most courageous performances I have ever seen," said Abdul-Jabbar of the Nuggets' fourth-quarter rally. "You can't lose a player like Alex and not be in some kind of trouble."

(AP, L47)



Plate umpire Harry Wendelstedt interrupted Sunday's game in Philadelphia to shoo away a bird that had landed on the field. It was no luck for Phillies, who lost to the Dodgers, 3-2.

Cubs Lose Ace Sutcliffe To Severe Muscle Injury

BASEBALL ROUNDUP

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

ATLANTA — The Chicago Cubs lost Cy Young Award winning pitcher Rick Sutcliffe for possibly three weeks Sunday when he severely pulled a hamstring muscle, club officials said. He was to be examined Monday in Chicago by the team doctor.

Sutcliffe was hurt in the second inning of a 3-0 loss to the Braves as he dashed to first base to avoid being doubled up on a ground ball.

"I felt the burning halfway down the line," he said. "The next step, I felt like I'd been shot. I just collapsed."

The Cubs' trainer, Tony Garofalo, said, "Rick has got a severe pull to the hamstring and we'll let the doctor re-evaluate him. He was in a lot of pain. Because of the trauma of the injury, we couldn't evaluate him now, with all the blood and swelling inside the leg."

"The minimum on a hamstring pull is usually 10 days, but it could increase depending on the severity. If it's a tear, it could possibly go three weeks or longer."

Before the injury, Sutcliffe had given up a two-run home run to Atlanta's Dale Murphy.

Sutcliffe, whose arrival in June of last season proved to be the crucial piece in the Cubs' 39-year search for post-season inclusion, is the ace of the staff. A prolonged injury would seriously hinder the Cubs' chances of repeating as NL East champs, especially with the team's unexpected poor hitting.

Sutcliffe, 28, entered Sunday's game with a 2.11 earned-run average and a 5-4 record. Last year, the 6-foot-7, 215-pounder went 16-1 with a 2.69 ERA after Cleveland traded him to Chicago on June 13.

Chicago entered the weekend series with the league's best ERA, 2.48. Atlanta's 3.73 was next to last, but Steve Bedrosian and two relievers gave up only seven hits.

Padres 8, Expos 3
Kevin McReynolds and Terry Kennedy each drove in two runs in Montreal to help San Diego's Andy Hawkins improve to 8-0 and join Atlanta's Rick Mahler as the major league's only eight-game winners.

"Basically, a lot of things are going right for me," said Hawkins, who spent the 1984 season shuttling between the starting rotation and the bullpen. "I've never had a streak like it, and I hope it lasts a little longer."

The Padres supported Hawkins with 17 hits, four each by Kennedy and Greg Nettles. Nettles got his 2,000th in the majors.

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Greg Brock homered in the fourth inning in Philadelphia and teammate Mike Marshall in the sixth as Los Angeles won behind the four-hit pitching of Fernando Valenzuela and Ken Howell.

Howell gave up Mike Schmidt's leadoff homer in the ninth, then walked Ozzie Virgil before striking out Glenn Wilson, Jeff Stone and pinch-hitter Greg Gross.

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By Bird's Standards It Was a Bad Loss, but Not a Bad Injury

By George Vecsey

New York Times Service

PHILADELPHIA — The right index finger was swollen to double the size at the first knuckle and it did not bend. Those familiar with Larry Bird's medical history said the finger has been somewhat disfigured since a college softball game many years ago, but sometime on Saturday afternoon the finger was sprained again.

It would help a right-handed shooter to be able to flex his index finger, but Bird said it was his fault, not his finger's, that he made only 4 of 15 shots and finished with only 14 points Sunday afternoon.

"It is not a major injury," he said. "I don't get major injuries."

By his own standards, he should have made three or four more shots, which would have made the game a whole lot closer than the 115-104 victory by the 76ers.

Bird's standards extend beyond his expectations for himself. He has expectations of how his team is supposed to be (faster) and how the Philadelphia crowd should respond to Julius Erving (loyalty). He did not mind sitting in the summa of a dressing room to explain why just about everything fell short of standards Sunday.

"I can't use it as an excuse," Bird said, shielding the swollen finger with a towel. "I have to play as well as I can. If I put on a uniform, I don't like to think of it at all."

"It hurts, but it's just another thing you have to accept. I can accept it. I've been able to overcome pain."

Bird is probably the best player in the National Basketball Association at the moment and one of the best ever. He does not always talk easily, but the values he nourishes during his summers in Terre Haute, Indiana, surge out at select moments. Like after Sunday's sometimes half-baked game.

"If I had a regular job as a construction worker, I wouldn't stay home with an injury like this," he volunteered. "So I'm not staying home from this job."

More than Bird's finger was sensitive. His pride in being a star basketball player was pierced by Saturday's boos in the Spectrum aimed at Erving, who in that game made only 1 of 10 shots for 5 points in 29 minutes.

"I felt sorry for him. I was disappointed in the way people treated him," Bird virtually spat out. "An individual like that — tasteless. You won't find a better person in the league than him."

This professional respect did not stop Erving and Bird from mauling each other. Erving made only 4 of 21 shots for 15 points, with 6 rebounds and 6 assists.

But the Celtics were 15 points behind after one quarter and never could get close. Bird said he could see it coming in the locker room before the game.

"Our intensity wasn't like it was" Saturday, he said. "I had a slow start and everybody sort of followed my lead. I'm the sort of guy who's supposed to have a good start."

The Celtics' first few minutes of the fourth period will make a bloopers film clip. It started with them sending only four players onto the court. Cedric Maxwell was supposed to be out there, but he saw Scott Wedman, a swingman, and he assumed Wedman was in at forward rather than guard. The Celtics did not notice; but then again, it took referees Jake O'Donnell and Jess Kersey 21 seconds to count that high and call a technical foul on the Celtics.

Bird was hardly absolving himself. His half-court bomb to Robert Parish flew out of the end zone and caused Parish to stumble into the seats, not exactly what you want for a tired center hobbling on a sprained ankle. And after Quinn Buckner was called for technical foul, called, "Wait a minute, I'm not ready" to the officials while Andrew Toney was missing the foul shot. That gave Toney another chance because of Bird's "obstruction" as the officials called it.

It was the kind of game any athlete and any team would like to forget. The Celtics will be home Wednesday night with a 3-1 advantage in the series, and Bird expects to play. "If I can walk and talk, it's not a major injury," he said. "It's play."

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SCOREBOARD

Baseball

